

By Mr. HARRINGTON (for himself, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. CONTE, Mr. KYROS, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. SCHNEEBEL, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. REUSS, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. NIX, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. BOLAND, Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts, Mrs. ABZUG, Mr. ROE, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. COTTER, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. MURPHY of New York, and Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts):

H.R. 16690. A bill to amend the Trade Expansion Act to provide assistance to firms and workers which suffer serious economic injury as a result of the elimination of export controls on agricultural commodities by the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARRINGTON (for himself, Mr. CONTE, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. KYROS, Mr. DANIEL of Virginia, Mr. KEITH, Mr. ASPIN, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. REES, Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. O'NEILL, Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee, Mr. ROBINO, Mr. DONOHUE, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. WYMAN, and Mr. TIERNAN):

H.R. 16691. A bill to amend the Trade Expansion Act to provide assistance to firms and workers which suffer serious economic injury as a result of the elimination of export controls on agricultural commodities by the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 16692. A bill to prevent construction of a dam on New River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LUJAN:

H.R. 16693. A bill to require States to disregard certain social security benefits in determining the need for certain public assistance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOORHEAD (for himself and Mr. ALEXANDER):

H.R. 16694. A bill to amend section 231 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1972 to permit the extension of trade agreement concessions on a selective and a reciprocal basis to products of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RARICK (for himself, Mr. HEBERT, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. PASSMAN, Mr. WAGGONER, Mr. LONG of Louisiana, and Mr. CAFFEY):

H.R. 16695. A bill to amend section 98 of title 28 of the United States Code to place Tangipahoa Parish in the middle district of Louisiana; to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. DANIELSON, and Mr. WARE):

H.R. 16696. A bill to prevent aircraft piracy by requiring the use of metal-detection devices to inspect all passengers and baggage boarding commercial aircraft in the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. REID:

H.R. 16697. A bill to reduce street crime in the United States by substantially increasing police manpower and by providing emergency narcotics treatment in areas designated as high narcotics-related crime areas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 16698. A bill to prevent aircraft piracy by requiring the use of metal-detection devices to inspect all passengers and baggage boarding commercial aircraft in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 16699. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to the waiver of certain grounds for exclusion and deportation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H.R. 16700. A bill to provide Federal loan guarantee assistance for certain common carriers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PURCELL:

H.J. Res. 1300. Joint resolution providing for a special deficiency payment to certain wheat farmers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BLATNIK:

H. Con. Res. 705. Concurrent resolution providing for the printing of a booklet entitled "The Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives"; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. EILBERG (for himself, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. CARNEY, and Mr. DONOHUE):

H. Con. Res. 706. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Soviet Union should be condemned for its policy of demanding ransom for educated Jews who want to emigrate to Israel; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mrs. MINK presented a bill (H.R. 16701) for the relief of Zacarias Gonzales Tagamolla, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE NEW "DEFENSE" POSTURE

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the absurdity of our "defense" posture is evident from the fact that our Government continues to send American fighting men to Germany, presumably to contain communism, yet in actuality, our soldiers go to school to learn how to get along with each other.

At the same time, this country allows two Soviet reconnaissance planes to fly within 50 or 60 miles of the U.S. mainland and Soviet vessels to call in our east coast ports.

It would appear more reasonable, Mr. Speaker, for us to bring our men home from Germany and let them learn to get along with each other in their natural environment. Furthermore, they might be of some use containing communism here in America.

The Soviets maintain a "peace and progress" embassy here in Washington and both varieties of Communists—Soviet and Red Chinese—are within 150 miles of the U.S. border.

In Haiphong, North Vietnam, we mined the harbor to keep the Russian weapons of war out, while at Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, Md., we welcome Soviet vessels to load U.S. grain to feed the Russian people who make those weapons.

What role are the U.S. military men playing in Germany, anyway?

I include related news articles:

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 12, 1972]

ARMY OPENS SCHOOL IN RACE RELATIONS

OBERAMMERGAU, WEST GERMANY, Sept. 11.—The United States Army in Europe today opened the first class of a race relations school here designed to correct "an unhealthy situation" between black and white U.S. servicemen.

Maj. Gen. Harold I. Hayward told an opening ceremony: "Equal opportunity for all in USAREUR (U.S. Army in Europe) does not exist at this time."

[From the Evening Star and Daily News, Sept. 13, 1972]

TWO SOVIET PLANES SPEND 12 HOURS OFF U.S. COAST

The Pentagon said two Soviet TU95 Bear reconnaissance planes spent about 12 hours Monday flying along the Atlantic Coast of the United States, approaching as close as 50 or 60 miles to the mainland.

The Pentagon said two U.S. planes from the aircraft carrier Forrestal were sent up to track the Soviet aircraft, which were also monitored by radar both from land and from the carrier. The Soviet planes later returned to Havana.

While TU95s have made nine visits to Cuba in the past few years, this was the first time any of them had flown missions along the U.S. coast using Havana as a return base.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 12, 1972]

EASTERN BLOC SHIPS UNDER HARBOR BAN

NORFOLK, VA., Sept. 11.—Eastern bloc vessels are being barred from the Hampton Roads harbor because the harbor "poses a serious security problem," says White House aide Peter M. Flanigan.

Flanigan, in a recent letter to U.S. Sen. William B. Spong Jr. (D-Va.), said "the Navy is currently conducting a detailed survey of the area to learn the true nature and extent of our vulnerability to shipborne intelligence collection."

Spong had asked why Polish vessels had been barred from Hampton Roads.

The ban was imposed July 12. About two weeks later, the Navy said an electronic emissions survey of the harbor had been completed and that the ban would be lifted "shortly."

The survey was apparently triggered by an influx of Polish and Russian trawlers into the harbor. About 30 entered between January and July and the Navy suspected that at least several of them were equipped for electronic surveillance.

Flanigan, assistant to the president for international economic policy, wrote Spong that "Hampton Roads commercial maritime interests will be a most important consideration in our decision" regarding the harbor.

There are two large grain companies in Hampton Roads, each with its own pier and elevators, that had expected to participate in a \$750 million deal to send grain to Russia.

Their participation seemed ended with the ban on Eastern-bloc vessels, but the Hampton Roads Maritime Association reported Friday that two Norwegian ships had loaded grain for Russia in the harbor last week.

Flanigan wrote Spong that "with regard to the formula for the carriage of grain by national flag ships, the shipping agreement currently being negotiated with the U.S.S.R. would cover all maritime trade between the two countries."

"In all our discussions with the Soviets it has been recognized that there would be a balancing of American and Soviet ships, i.e.,

whatever is carried in Soviet-flag ships, a like amount will be carried in American-flag ships."

[From the Washington Post, Tues., Sept. 12, 1972]

SOVIET SHIP

BALTIMORE.—There were tearful girls at dockside, bidding farewell as the square-rigged sailing ship headed out to sea.

In a scene from the past, clusters of teenage girls gathered at Pier 2 Sunday to see the Soviet training ship *Tovarishch* set sail from Baltimore after a nine-day visit.

"Some of them stand for hours at a stretch," said a Maryland Naval Militia cadet on guard duty at the ship.

"See that one over there in the red? She's been over there for four hours at least. It's amazing."

The 150 Soviet cadets, for their part, waved across police lines and got in a final bit of girl-watching before ending their ceremonial visit to Baltimore.

Their schedule since arriving last week had been filled with touring and ceremonies marking the 175th anniversary of the U.S. Frigate *Constellation*, a floating museum anchored next to the Soviet ship.

ETHNIC VOTE PATTERNS IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, there has been a great deal of commentary in the press over the voting pattern that seems to be developing in the presidential campaign. Of special interest to many reporters in all forms of the media is the ethnic vote which has suddenly been rediscovered.

A commentary by the distinguished international correspondent for the Copley Press, Dumitru Danielopol, in the *Aurora, Ill., Beacon-News* of August 31, expresses a point of view well worth analyzing.

The article follows:

ETHNICS SAY IT IS HAPPENING IN THE
UNITED STATES

(By Dumitru Danielopol)

WASHINGTON.—When the Republicans gathered in Miami Beach in 1968 to nominate Richard Nixon, House GOP Leader Gerald Ford said their mission was to save the Republican party.

As they were gathered there again in 1972 to re-nominate the President, Ford said their task was "to save our country."

Convention rhetoric?

Not at all. If anything, Ford understated the problem.

If Sen. McGovern should win in November the future of the whole free world would be in jeopardy—not because he is an evil man, but because his pulp view of the affairs of nations simply does not jibe with reality.

This is not an ordinary election. The Democrat party, as the Republican platform puts it, "has been seized by a radical clique which scorns our nation's past and would blight her future."

Many of them make no bones about it—they want to destroy the free enterprise system and bring about drastic share-the-wealth socialism.

Many of the ethnic leaders of European descent who I met at the Republican convention are extremely worried. They do not take a complacent "it can't happen here"

attitude. On the contrary, they say it is happening right now.

Some ethnics compare the Democratic party take-over by a ruthless, determined, revolutionary minority to the take over of Russia by Lenin with his Bolsheviks in 1917. Lenin surrounded the Duma, (the House of Parliament) with the revolutionary troops, arrested the opposition and voted himself into power. Alexander Kerensky, the premier president, a well-meaning moderate socialist, fled into exile.

The ethnics also remember when a ruthless minority led by Adolph Hitler took over Germany in 1933.

A McGovern victory, my ethnic friends say, would be a triumph for radicalism. In many parts of the world it would be a signal for revolutionary forces, "national liberation movements" to overthrow legitimate regimes.

The misgivings of ethnic Americans also are shared by Nobel Prize winner Alexander Solzhenitzin. In a document recently released, the maverick writer said:

"As seen from the outside, the amplitude of the convulsions of Western society is approaching a point the system becomes unstable and must fall."

McGovern's positions on many issues are suspect. His military budget slashes, his promises to withdraw support from the Saigon and Greek governments, his promise to "normalize" relations with the illegitimate Castro regime are nothing but invitations to aggression, and continued subversion.

Even if he tries to amend his stands it is doubtful that his supporters would let him.

McGovern is not their "final answer," only a stepping stone towards a United States that would be a far cry from the nation we have known.

McGovern could become the American Alexander Kerensky.

What is most disturbing to many an ethnic leader is the fact that so many people including many in the news media are taking the 1972 elections for granted and are now discussing who is going to run for President in 1976. It is true that President Nixon has a considerable lead over McGovern at this time, but they fear complacency and apathy.

"If we don't win in 1972," said one, "forget about 1976."

BANKING COMMITTEE APPROVES A DIRECT HOUSING LOAN PROGRAM FOR AVERAGE INCOME FAMILIES

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, as many of the Members know from the article this morning in the *Washington Post*, the consumer took a beating yesterday in the House Committee on Banking and Currency on proposals to reform settlement practices in the closing of residential real estate transactions. The vote was 26 to 10, and it was one of the worst defeats I have suffered on a consumer issue in all of the years I have served on that committee.

Today, however, the committee re-deemed itself somewhat by agreeing 14 to 13—with 13 Democrats and one Republican voting in favor—to an amendment of mine adding to the omnibus

housing bill a program for direct home loans for average income families unable to obtain mortgages in the regular market "at reasonable rates of interest."

I have been advocating such a program since the tight money situation of 1969-70, when millions of average-income families were priced out of the housing market by soaring interest rates. They just could not afford the monthly cost of an 8½-percent or 9-percent mortgage.

Under the provision agreed to this morning, such families—if they are credit worthy and earning no more than \$13,000 a year—could go directly to the Federal Government to borrow mortgage money at no more than 6½-percent annual interest. The rate could, of course, be less, depending upon market conditions. Maximum loans would vary geographically from about \$22,000 to \$28,000, depending upon average building costs.

Mr. Speaker, I submit herewith as part of my remarks a press release I issued today explaining the new section of the omnibus housing bill which contains the proposed Home Owners Mortgage Loan Corporation Act.

I urge the Members to familiarize themselves with this issue because it will certainly be one of the major controversies in the House when we take up the housing bill. This is a provision to aid the solid, substantial citizens in this country who make up the foundation of our economy, who do the hard work of the country and pay their own way and are not subsidized by anyone, but who are left out in the cold when interest rates go up and they cannot afford the mortgage on a decent home.

REMEMBER THE HOLC OF THE THIRTIES

Just remember, Mr. Speaker, that we now spend hundreds of millions of dollars a year subsidizing home ownership for the poor. The new HOMLC is a program to provide the opportunity for good housing for working families which do not need a subsidy and cannot qualify for a subsidy, but who cannot afford 8½- and 9-percent mortgages during tight money situations.

During the Depression of the 1930's, Congress created the HOLC—the Home Owners Loan Corporation—to save the homes of moderate income families from foreclosure. It saved millions of homes for their owners, and ended up making a profit for the Government when the loans were repaid with interest, as nearly all of them were repaid. The HOMLC can enable the moderate income family to obtain a home, and this agency, like the old HOLC, would make a profit for the Government, too.

Mr. Speaker, the press release referred to is as follows:

BANKING COMMITTEE APPROVES SULLIVAN DIRECT LOAN HOUSING PROPOSAL

The House Committee on Banking and Currency today approved, 14 to 13, a proposal to establish a pilot program of direct loans from the Federal government to "credit-worthy" moderate income families which cannot obtain loans in the regular mortgage market "at reasonable rates of interest."

Offered by Congresswoman Leonor K. Sullivan, Democrat, of St. Louis, Missouri, the proposed Home Owners Mortgage Loan Cor-

poration Act was added to the omnibus housing bill now in the final stages of committee consideration following many weeks of mark-up sessions.

The maximum interest rate on the direct loans authorized in the bill would be 6½%, but could be less. Loans could be extended to families with incomes up to \$13,000 a year, to purchase homes costing, in some areas of the country, up to about \$28,000. The maximum mortgage amounts would vary geographically under the same formula approved by the Committee for subsidized mortgages for low-income families under the Section 235 home ownership program, from about \$22,000 to \$28,000.

However, Mrs. Sullivan stressed that there would be no subsidy involved for the average income family qualifying for a direct loan, since the rate would reflect the government's own costs of borrowing money.

The St. Louis Congresswoman has been advocating a direct loan program for moderate income families—"the mailman, the policeman, the teacher, the bus driver, average income families which are priced out of the mortgage market when money is tight and rates go up"—ever since the tight money situation of 1969-70. As originally introduced, her bill would have established a \$10 billion revolving fund built by five annual appropriations of \$2 billion a year. After losing on this proposal in the Housing Subcommittee earlier this year, she scaled the initial cost down today to a pilot operation of \$10 million to get the program started.

An independent board consisting of the FHA commissioner and eight public members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate would set policies for the new direct lending program. Actual loan operations under the program would be handled by the Federal Housing Administration.

Under a revised provision suggested by Chairman Wright Patman of the Banking Committee to Mrs. Sullivan's proposal, the Government could also use this program to make direct loans to families qualifying for Section 235 subsidized loans, thus reducing the cost of the subsidized loans to the Treasury. Under present law, the family purchasing a subsidized home pays as little as 1% interest on the mortgage and FHA pays the rest. In 1969, when rates on FHA-insured mortgages reached 8½%, the Government was paying 7½% interest on these insured loans for low-income home buyers.

"Eventually, under this new program, we could phase out the subsidized insured loans and replace them with direct loans at substantial savings to the Government," Mrs. Sullivan explained.

"But primarily, this is a program to come to the rescue of the family which gets no subsidies, which pays taxes and pays its own way, but which is unable to afford a home when interest rates soar, as they did in 1969 and 1970," Mrs. Sullivan said. "We have for many years had a direct mortgage loan program in operation for farm and rural families, and it has worked successfully. This would bring the same benefits to city folks when they can't get mortgages in the private market at reasonable rates."

The Congresswoman said she would do her best to hold the new direct loan program in the bill when it goes through the House and through Conference with the Senate.

"Now is the time for all good consumers to come to the aid of themselves by letting their Congressmen and Senators know they support such a non-subsidy housing assistance program for the average income family," Mrs. Sullivan declared.

In the showdown vote in the Banking and Currency Committee this morning, one Republican, Congresswoman Margaret M. Heckler (R-Mass.) joined 13 Democrats in providing the winning margin of one vote. Three Democrats joined 10 Republicans in voting against the Sullivan direct loan program.

REGULATING TELEVISION PRIME TIME RERUNS

HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, in June of this year I was joined by several of my California State colleagues in urging the Federal Communications Commission to adopt a proposed regulation of television prime time reruns. The glut of reruns in recent years has often amounted to more than half of the network shows during prime time. Repetitious programming does not serve the growth of superior viewing content for the 63 million Americans who rely on television as a major source of their entertainment.

Following is an article by Art Arthur, executive coordinator of STOP—Save Television Original Programming—of the Film and Television Coordinating Committee which is composed of entertainment industry guilds and unions. Also included in these remarks is a press release by STOP concerning their recent survey of television reruns across the country:

[From Screen Actor, July 1972]

FIFTY MILLION REASONS CANNOT BE WRONG
(By Art Arthur)

There's nothing happier in campaigning than when a private interest and the public interest coincide. That's the ultimate in any drive by any private interest for public support.

And that's the situation we are finding in circulating the petitions to amass signatures calling on the FCC to act against excessive reruns. The film and television unemployed skills and talents have a vital personal stake in stimulating much more original programming by a cutback in rerun prime time pollution. But the Great American Public has its own very good separate reasons for wanting action against reruns—reasons such as boredom, tedium, disgust, frustration and anger at what, for so many, is their major form of entertainment.

Members who started out with the first petitions at shopping centers and supermarkets reported that people practically snatched the papers out of their hands in their eagerness to sign. They were uncovering an enormous and unsuspected public fury and resentment of the rerun glut—far beyond what anyone had realized. And it's the Great American Public that will finally put an end to the rerun rabies. What we've learned is that they don't need any convincing—they just want to know where to register how they already feel. The latter is the service we are all very ready, willing and able to provide.

This sense of strong public support is also recognized by the many formidable allies who are giving the "S.T.O.P." campaign their important backing—the Los Angeles City Council, which passed a hard-hitting resolution without a dissenting vote; similar action in the State Senate through Senate Majority Leader George Moscone; the Executive Council, California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, as well as the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor—a swelling roster.

There's a final irony in all this—we are doing the networks a favor for which they aren't likely ever to thank us but from which they will benefit far more than any of the rest of us. The public response makes it clear that the public has just about had it with overdue reruns—and that this network shortcut to super-profits is also a shortcut

to viewer oblivion—in turn, a shortcut to network suicide.

Network accountants can't be blamed if the dollar signs perpetually before their eyes produce a kind of Midas myopia. But must the rest of us go over the cliff with them—because all that golden glitter makes it impossible for them to see ten feet past their noses? The answer, of course, is hell, no.

In our own interest and in the public interest, we'll do our best to save the networks from themselves. There may still be time . . .

NEW FIGURES DISCLOSE APPALLING NATION-WIDE JUMPS IN RERUN RATIOS BY NETWORKS SAYS FTCC—SURVEY REVEALS PRIME TIME RERUN INCREASES FAR HIGHER THAN FIRST SUSPECTED IN STOP FIGHT

In some parts of the nation, reruns occupy as high as seventy-five percent of network prime time viewing hours.

In no area of the country, including major cities such as New York and Los Angeles, is the average of reruns in network prime time less than fifty percent of network total prime time programming.

And the general nationwide average of network prime time reruns is much closer to sixty percent than to fifty percent.

These are among the findings disclosed today following a nationwide statistical study of the hours devoted to reruns in network prime time, carried out under the auspices of the Film and Television Coordinating Committee, composed of entertainment industry guilds and unions which have banded together to wage the "S.T.O.P." campaign aimed at curbing excessive network prime time reruns. ("S.T.O.P." is an acronym for "Save Television Original Programming.")

The statistics revealing network prime time hours to be "virtually overrun with reruns," also brought forth a new phrase to describe the network retrogression from original programming into ever-increasing repeat showings. Previously described by a California legislator as "Titans of Entertainment who had allowed themselves to become Titans of Tedium—mere merchants of monotony," the network rerun policy makers were labelled by an FTCC spokesman today as "barren Barons of Boredom."

The blue-covered FTCC study, compiled into sixty-seven pages for presentation to the Federal Communications Commission, was undertaken on a nationwide basis and covered seven separate sections of the country—grouped into Southwest Area, Midwest Area, Northwest Area, Southeast area, Northeast Area, Southern Area and Central Area.

"These figures convince us more strongly than ever that the Federal Communications Commission should place a twenty-five percent ceiling on all reruns in prime time hours on the networks. The abuse is far more flagrant than anyone has suspected and constitutes a dreadful breakdown in network program responsibility to the American people. Fresh new programming clearly is in an ever-increasing decline. It's a shocking dereliction of their FCC-licensed obligation to serve 'the public interest, convenience and necessity,'" declared Keith R. Williams, co-chairman of the "S.T.O.P." campaign and President of Musicians Union Local 47, American Federation of Musicians. "There is more justification than ever for the description of this network illness as 'rerun rabies.'"

The new figures are expected to put redoubled vigor behind the drive in support of a petition filed with the FCC by film editor Bernard Balmuth urging a 25 per cent network prime time rerun limitation, and strongly backed by member-organizations of the Film and Television Coordinating Committee—including Writers Guild of America, West, Composers and Lyricists Guild, Musicians Union, Screen Actors Guild and the Hollywood AFL Film Council. Already on record in support of the petition are the

California State Senate, the Los Angeles City Council and other major public bodies—as well as hundreds of thousands of private citizens who have placed their signatures on support petitions being circulated all over the country.

In one sample week, deliberately chosen because it was typical rather than exceptional, the FTCC figures showed such contrasts as only 74 regular programs vs 337 regular program reruns on a single network in the northeast region of the country—for a ratio exceeding 80 per cent. Another network, in the same week in the southwest region of the country, showed only 63 regular programs in its prime time periods in contrast to 238 reruns. A third network offered 297 reruns in prime time in the same week while presenting 110 regular programs.

By regions, the FTCC survey revealed that the highest number of network prime time reruns occur in the northeast area, which included cities like Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York, as well as much of New England, New York State, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia. Closest rivals in rerun abuse within network station prime time were the Southern region, taking in much of Texas, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana—and the Southeast area, including Florida, the Carolinas, Tennessee and Georgia. Least afflicted by excessive reruns was the Central area, including Missouri and Oklahoma.

"But the difference in rerun abuse between one section of the country and another is hardly enough to alter the fact that all of it is a disgrace," declared Williams.

The FTCC spokesman expressed doubt that even the networks themselves realized the extent to which they had receded from original programs to repetitious rerunning.

"Our study reveals that it's an insidious creeping process which evolved so gradually that awareness of what has been happening and of how bad it really is still comes as a startling realization," said Williams. "It startled us, it will certainly startle the Federal Communications Commission—and my guess is that it will startle the networks, too, when they fully realize how much they have slipped backwards. These figures leave no doubt that it's high time they took a hard look at where they've been—but especially at where they are going!"

"Perhaps the saddest aspect of all this is in what it reveals of how far the networks have retrogressed from the standards of fresh new entertainment that made them America's greatest entrepreneurs and impresarios for the millions. Recently, a California legislative leader, in pledging support for a twenty-five per cent network rerun ceiling, commented that the networks, which once were our Titans of Entertainment have let themselves become Titans of Tedium—mere merchants of monotony.

"This study clearly establishes that we must agree. Once they were America's supreme showmen—proud, respected and admired. What pride can there possibly be for them in reducing themselves, by this sterile policy of repeat after repeat, into barren Barons of Boredom.

"They've become like the man in their own commercials who can't believe he 'ate the whole thing.' But it's the viewing public who are the victims of the indigestion."

The general average of around sixty per cent shown in the FTCC study sharply raised the figure of 43½ per cent which was the basis for the original petition to the Federal Communications Commission protesting excessive reruns, filed by Balmuth.

"When we first began to challenge this network rerun glut," said Williams, "we were under the impression that 43½ per cent of network prime time annually was devoted entirely to reruns. And that was bad enough! Now we find, through a much more detailed

survey than Mr. Balmuth was able to make as an individual, that we had considerably underestimated the odious extent of this ever-growing paralysis in the public's nationwide viewing pleasure—this withering of new programming in favor of rerun after rerun after rerun—to the detriment of every-body concerned, above all the public.

"If we thought we and the public were being short-changed before, you can imagine how much more strongly we feel after looking at these appalling new statistics. It's worse than any of us ever believed. No wonder our employment, which depends so heavily upon original programming, has been devastated."

The voluminous FTCC study was carried out under the direction of Mrs. Pauline Golden, comptroller of the Screen Actors Guild and past president of the San Fernando Valley chapter of the National Association of Accountants. She was loaned to the Film and Television Coordinating Committee by SAG to act as the FTCC's Statistical Coordinator. Working with her was a staff which included others with equivalent financial and rerun policing duties in the Writers Guild of America and other member-organizations of the FTCC.

Basis for the statistical study was television logs published in each of the seven regions blanketing the country, cross-checked with individual rerun records of the member-organizations. Representative weeks were chosen and balanced to provide an objective fact-finding approach between network summer rerun maximums (on some evenings as high as one hundred per cent) and mid-winter rerun minimums. In order to assure a very conservative statistical approach, allowance was made for an error ratio of at least five per cent.

Each half hour of network prime time within the survey periods was individually recorded in one of three classifications—"movie," "regular" and "special"—and each program within the classifications was identified in terms of whether it was original programming or a rerun. Even in the supposedly minimal month of February, the number of network prime time reruns was surprisingly high, in contrast to original programming, said Williams.

Each of the three networks was studied separately as well as being part of the combined totalling of percentages. FTCC officials stated that they would not identify "at this time" which of the three networks was the greatest rerun offender. "All three are in the 'flagrant' category," was the comment. "A twenty-five per cent ceiling on network prime time reruns, such as has been proposed to the FCC, would be equally healthy and constructive for all three."

U.S.S.R. INVADES POLAND— SEPTEMBER 17, 1939

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, September 17 marks the 33d anniversary of the brutal and unprovoked invasion of Poland by the Soviet Union. It was on this day in 1939 that Poland was forced to begin a sad era of history under the cynical tyranny of communism. Though the Polish forces fought with incredible bravery, independent Poland was overcome in a matter of days by the Soviet armies on the eastern front and the

armies of Hitler in the west. The gallantry of the Poles was of no avail against the inhuman terror unleashed by the invaders.

The Polish people suffered horribly in that war. The nation lost close to one quarter of her population and the romantically beautiful city of Warsaw, the Polish capital, was leveled to the ground. Poland's brief, but brilliant, experiment in independence and self-determination was ended by stark terror and foreign occupation. To this day, the Polish people have not known a government which is answerable to their wishes and which respects their will for democracy.

The entire world was awed and inspired by the almost superhuman courage displayed by the Polish people during those tragic wartime years. It is this steadfast spirit and energetic drive for freedom during the subsequent darkness of Communist misrule that have earned for the Polish people a special heroism in the age-old struggle of the human race for dignity and justice. The mindlessness and random brutality of the commissar will never conquer the Polish soul.

As we again observe this anniversary in the House of Representatives, I am honored to join the Polish Americans of Chicago in their hopes and prayers for the reentry of Poland into the community of free nations. Freedom-loving people the world over are watching and the Communists must never be allowed to forget this or to ignore the yearning for liberty in the hearts of the Polish people.

FIGURES PROVE VIETNAM MISTAKE

HON. JOHN G. DOW

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. DOW. Mr. Speaker, the following study, compiled by the Congressional Action Fund, concerns the war in Vietnam. The study addresses itself first to the cost of the war, in terms of loss of human lives, damage to the Vietnam environment, possible genetic damage, and a shattered culture. Consideration is given likewise to the financial costs of the war, both in direct monetary and military support, and the effect of this war on our own economy.

The study goes on to discuss the key issues in negotiations for ending the war, dealing with the issue of a coalition government, American prisoners of war, and the blood-bath theory.

The information contained here is more evidence that American policies in South Vietnam have no real rationale. There is little justification for our continued involvement in a part of the world that is hardly a security threat to us, and in a conflict that is essentially a civil war. The figures given here tell in very concrete terms the appalling cost of a monstrous mistake that we would evidently rather perpetuate—at more

cost—than admit. I commend this study to the attention of my colleagues:

COST OF THE WAR TO THE VIETNAMESE

1. KILLED AND WOUNDED (MILITARY PERSONNEL)

	South Vietnamese deaths	Enemy deaths	South Vietnamese wounded
1960	2,223	5,669	2,788
1961	4,004	12,133	5,449
1962	4,457	21,158	7,195
1963	5,665	20,575	11,488
1964	7,457	16,785	17,017
1965	11,243	35,436	23,118
1966	11,953	55,524	20,974
1967	12,716	88,104	29,448
1968	27,915	181,149	70,696
1969	21,833	156,954	65,276
1970	23,346	103,638	71,852
1971	22,069	98,094	59,823
1972 ¹	14,325	54,310	40,449
1960-72	169,206	849,529	425,574

¹ Through May 31.

2. KILLED AND WOUNDED (CIVILIANS ONLY)

	Deaths	Wounded	Total
1965	25,000	75,000	100,000
1966	50,000	100,000	150,000
1967	60,000	115,000	175,000
1968	100,000	200,000	300,000
1969	60,000	140,000	200,000
1970	30,000	95,000	125,000
1971	25,000	75,000	100,000
1972 ¹	50,000	100,000	150,000
1965-72	400,000	900,000	1,300,000

¹ Through June 30.

3. REFUGEES GENERATED IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

	South Vietnam	Cambodia	Laos
1964-66	2,400,000		
1967	435,000		
1968	1,410,000		
1969	590,000		
1970	400,000	+2,000,000	(¹)
1971	150,000		(¹)
1972 (to July 31)	1,000,000		
1964-72	*6,385,000	+2,000,000	1,000,000

¹ Recent rates: 200,000 to 300,000 per year.

² From USAID statistics. Figure does not include subcommittee estimate of 2,000,000 refugees not officially registered in urban areas. Senator Kennedy on Aug. 3, 1971 reported over 8,000,000 refugees generated in Vietnam.

4. MUNITIONS EXPENDED IN INDOCHINA (IN TONS)

	Air	Ground	Sea	Total
1965	315,000			315,000
1966	512,000	590,177	5,000	1,107,177
1967	932,763	1,203,530	30,000	2,166,293
1968	1,431,654	1,484,403	50,500	2,966,557
1969	1,387,237	1,405,823	30,000	2,823,060
1970	977,446	1,181,534	13,000	2,171,980
1971	763,160	832,968	(¹)	1,596,128
1972	*504,879	*308,842	(¹)	812,721
1965-72	6,824,139	7,007,227	128,500	13,959,916

¹ Figures not available since Jan. 1, 1971.

² Through June 30.

³ Through May 31.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL DESTRUCTION—CRATERS

U.S. bombing has created over 20 million bomb craters in Indochina (Washington Post 12/28/71) and over 10 million in South Vietnam. The craters are caused by standard 500 pound bombs dropped by B-52s; they are 20 to 50 feet wide and 5 to 20 feet deep. The crater holes together would cover a combined area of 325,000 acres. In addition to the interruption of agriculture, these craters collect water which become breeding pools for malaria and other diseases. Many experts be-

lieve that cultivated areas which have been heavily hit by bombing "will be very difficult, if not impossible, to recultivate."

6. ENVIRONMENTAL DESTRUCTION—HERBICIDES

In addition to bombs, the United States has sprayed fifty thousand tons of herbicides on Indochina. In all, about one-fifth of the forests and one-eighth of the entire land area of Vietnam have been sprayed. 35% of South Vietnam's 14 million dense forest acres have been sprayed. Six million board feet of lumber have been destroyed in South Vietnam, equivalent to thirty years of lumber for the country and \$500 million in tax revenues.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL DESTRUCTION—LAND CLEARING

Land clearing is accomplished with herbicides (see above) and with 20-ton Caterpillar tractors with 2.5 ton, 11-foot wide "Rome Plow" blades and 14 tons of armor. The tractors have levelled over 750,000 acres so far and continue at the rate of 1,000 acres per day. According to one scientist (Arthur H. Westing in *Environment*, 11/71) "This is the most intense land-clearing program known to history."

8. GENETIC DAMAGE

According to a report prepared by the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars: "Herbicides can cause genetic damage. Within the last two years, there have been numerous reports of increasing birth abnormalities throughout South Vietnam, and photographs of grotesquely deformed babies have begun to appear in Vietnamese newspapers."

9. CULTURAL DAMAGE

Dramatic as the physical destruction is, it may be less important in the long run than the effect of the war on Vietnamese culture. In his introduction to a study of the impact of the war by a Library of Congress research team, Senator J. William Fulbright wrote: "the war statistics merely hint at the vast destruction of Indochina wrought as a consequence of this tragic war." He goes on to say that "there is no way of measuring the true cost of a shattered social structure, lost opportunities for development, persistent inflation, black marketing, corruption, and prostitution."

COST OF THE WAR TO THE AMERICANS

1. KILLED AND WOUNDED IN INDOCHINA (DEFENSE DEPARTMENT FIGURES)

	Deaths from hostile action	Deaths from nonhostile action	Wounded in hostile action
1961-62	42	23	81
1963	78	36	411
1964	147	48	1,039
1965	1,369	353	6,114
1966	5,008	1,045	30,093
1967	9,387	1,680	62,025
1968	14,592	1,919	92,820
1969	9,414	2,113	70,216
1970	4,221	1,844	30,643
1971	1,380	968	8,997
1972 ¹	199	205	856
1961-72	45,828	10,240	303,305

¹ Through July 22, 1972.

2. PRISONERS OF WAR. MEN MISSING IN ACTION (DEFENSE DEPARTMENT FIGURES)

	POW's	MIA's
1964	3	4
1965	74	54
1966	97	204
1967	179	226
1968	95	294
1969	13	176
1970	12	86
1971	11	79
1972 ¹	29	121
1964-72	513	1,244

¹ Through July 1.

3. OVERALL COSTS OF THE WAR IN VIETNAM

Fiscal year	Budgeted	Incremental
1965	\$100	\$100
1966	5,800	6,000
1967	20,100	18,000
1968	26,500	23,000
1969	28,800	22,000
1970	23,050	17,000
1971	15,300	12,000
1972 ¹	13,000	10,000
1965-72	132,650	108,100

¹ Estimate by Cornell University Air War Study Group.

Note: Cost estimates for fiscal year 1973 range from \$8,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000 or \$22,000,000 to \$28,000,000 per day. The air war costs approximately \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 per day. Incremental costs exclude the expenses of ships and aircraft which the DOD says it would need and have to pay for even if there were no fighting.

4. PER-DAY COSTS OF THE AIR WAR

	Operating costs (daily)	Cost per sortie
Fighter bombers	\$10,200,000	\$12,300
B-52 bombers	3,400,000	45,200
Helicopters	1,600,000	
Aid to VNAP and RLAF	1,200,000	
Total costs	16,600,000	

Note: These costs do not include costs of damage to aircraft. In a recent 18-day period, repair costs per day averaged \$500,000. Data is based on Cornell cost estimates.

5. ECONOMIC COSTS

According to Louis B. Lundborg, chairman of the board of Bank of America:

"The escalation of the war in Vietnam has seriously distorted the American economy, has inflamed inflationary pressures, has drained resources that are desperately needed to overcome serious domestic problems facing our country, and has dampened the rate of growth in profits in both a before and after tax basis." (April 15, 1970)

In addition to accelerating inflation, the war has added two billion dollars to the balance of trade deficit forcing, in combination with other factors, a devaluation of the dollar.

6. FOREIGN POLICY COSTS

There is no doubt that the war has eroded the prestige of the United States abroad. While the response of foreign governments has been muted, public opinion in most countries is opposed to American involvement. As long ago as 1967 a Gallup Poll showed that a majority of people in Western Europe, India, and Brazil favored an American withdrawal from Indochina.

Public attitudes are evidently having some impact on governments where American influence is not predominant. Norway and Denmark have recently followed Sweden's example in recognizing the government of North Vietnam. India has done so as well. The conference of non-aligned nations recently accepted the NLF as the official government of South Vietnam. Significantly, several Asian governments including Burma, Ceylon, and India have announced their opposition to American intervention.

7. VIETNAM VETERANS

The returning veteran faces, according to the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, a 15% unemployment rate and an increasing likelihood that he will be addicted to hard drugs. The unemployment rate, almost three times that of the nation as a whole, may have something to do with the high incidence of drug addiction. From 1968 to 1971 the incidence of drug discharges increased seven-fold; the Veterans Administration estimates that there are a minimum of 10,000 veteran addicts in New York City alone. As of June 30, 1972 the VA was treating only 585 of that number.

8. CREDIBILITY IN GOVERNMENT

The issues raised by disclosure of the Pentagon Papers, the Kissinger Papers, and other secret documents remain unresolved. For example, when American POWs were returned in January to the U.S., "the army forbade newsmen to speak with them because some spoke well of their captors." (Washington Post January 16.) This has cost the American people their faith in government; it has cost the U.S. diplomatic credibility in international negotiations.

9. MORALE IN ARMED FORCES

According to an article in Armed Forces Magazine (June, 1971) "the morale, discipline and battleworthiness of the U.S. Armed Forces are, with a few salient exceptions, lower and worse than at any time in this century and possibly in the history of the United States." The author, an official spokesman for the Department of Defense, attributed much of this decline to the Vietnam War.

KEY ISSUES IN THE NEGOTIATIONS

(By Edward F. Snyder)

There is much speculation in the press that an end to the fighting in Indochina may be in sight especially in view of the approaching U.S. presidential elections. What are the chances? Has the U.S. bombing been so ferocious and the blockade so effective that North Vietnam has been brought to its knees? Has the Nixon administration succeeded in isolating Hanoi from its allies in the USSR and China? What is the meaning of the Kissinger, Podgorny, and Le Duc Tho visits to various capitals? Will there be a new bombing halt?

There appears to be emerging the possibility that there may be the appearance of peace in Indochina in the coming months, perhaps through some sort of bombing halt or temporary ceasefire, but that the chances for real peace in Indochina in the near future are very dim, given the present policies of the Nixon administration and those of Hanoi and the PRG, and given Congressional failure to cut off the funds to carry on the war.

Why this pessimistic view when there is optimistic talk at the moment? Basically, because there is no visible readiness on the part of the Nixon administration to accept some sort of coalition government in Saigon and no visible readiness on the part of Hanoi and the PRG to abandon that goal.

President Nixon is seeking to rally public support behind the formula proposed in his May 8, 1972, speech when the mining of Haiphong and other harbors was announced. That formula* was hailed as new and generous by many commentators and Congressmen.

How new was the proposal? Just about a year before, on May 31, 1971, the Administration had made a very similar proposal to the DRVN and PRG. Then in secret Paris talks the U.S. proposed to withdraw all U.S. and allied forces within six months in exchange for an Indochina ceasefire and the release of all prisoners. The North Vietnamese rejected this May 31 offer four weeks later on June 26.

There are only two real differences between the May 31, 1971, proposal and the May 8, 1972, offer. On the plus side, the 6-month period for a troop withdrawal offered in 1971 was shortened to four months. However, the 1971 proposal had left open the possibility that troop withdrawal and POW

* "Once prisoners of war are released, once the internationally supervised ceasefire has begun, we will stop all acts of force throughout Indochina, and at that time we will proceed with a complete withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam within four months."

release could be simultaneous; the 1972 proposal hardened the U.S. position by requiring a POW release before a complete U.S. troop withdrawal.

Is the President's latest proposal likely to be accepted when a similar proposal was previously rejected? It is always possible, but this would require a turnaround in North Vietnamese policy of major proportions, influenced greatly by the destruction of their country by U.S. bombs. There seem to be two primary reasons why the U.S. proposal is not acceptable to the DRVN in the present situation.

First, there is not sufficient faith in U.S. motives by the DRVN and PRG. The latest U.S. proposal asks the DRVN to give up their only real bargaining chip, the U.S. POWs, before all U.S. troops are out of South Vietnam and while the U.S. is still sending huge amounts of military and supporting assistance to South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos (currently this amounts to some \$3.4 billion a year). While many Americans can see no reason why the DRVN and its allies should not accept such a proposal, and past record of U.S. relations with the DRVN, the massive U.S. bombing of the North now going on, the enigmatic affair of Gen. LaVelle, and many other factors are not conducive to a readiness on the part of North Vietnam to trust U.S. motives and policies. Turning the matter around, would the Administration be ready to accept a complete withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Vietnam before U.S. POWs were released by the North Vietnamese?

Second, the inclusion of the requirement for an "internationally supervised ceasefire" brings in by the back door all the political questions this war is being fought over. But there is no hint the administration is ready for a political compromise in the direction of a coalition government. Indeed, since the Thieu government would be among the negotiators of the ceasefire, that possibility is excluded for all practical purposes.

Negotiation of an effective ceasefire would need to settle such difficult questions as these:

If the fighting stops, how does one determine who is in political control of an area?

Does each side keep its weapons in place, ready to use? Can the United States continue to supply replacement parts, gasoline, etc., to ARVN forces? Can the USSR and China continue to do the same for DRVN/PRG forces?

Would the ceasefire permit the National United Front of Cambodia to organize a government in areas of Cambodia not controlled by the Phnom Penh government? Would it recognize the areas currently administered by the Pathet Lao in Laos?

Who supervises the ceasefire? What countries are represented? What authority do they have to travel freely throughout the country and to report violations?

What convincing assurance could be given to the PRG that the South Vietnamese Government would not continue its programs of identification, interrogation, and assassination, as in Operation Phoenix, in the name of law and order? Would political prisoners be released or would more opponents of the government be arrested?

After these questions and many others were finally agreed upon and the ceasefire had begun, the U.S. would still have up to four months to withdraw all its troops. This lengthy and complex process requiring agreement among hostile parties in a climate of mistrust is the major reason many believe an Indochina-wide ceasefire requirement before U.S. troop withdrawal is a formula to continue the war, not end it.

SEPARATING WHEAT FROM CHAFF

How can the average citizen tell whether peace is really coming in Indochina? How can he distinguish between proposals which

"wind it down" and those which really end it? How can he evaluate various peace initiatives and bombing halts which may give the appearance that the war has ended, but which in fact give only a temporary respite before the war flares up again?

We suggest these five critical questions to be posed regarding any peace proposal made by candidates for the Presidency or for Congress:

1. Will all U.S. and allied combat and support forces be withdrawn?
2. Will all U.S. air and naval bombing and blockading be ended permanently?
3. Will all military aid and supporting assistance to South Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand cease?
4. Will there be an Indochina-wide settlement which includes Cambodia and Laos as well as South Vietnam?
5. Will the settlement establish governments in Indochina which have a nonaligned foreign policy, which join no military pacts, and which receive no outside military aid?

POLITICAL SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH VIETNAM

Why can't the United States and North Vietnamese negotiators in Paris agree on a political settlement for South Vietnam?

1. The American position, one which seems to be sacred to the Nixon administration, is that we should not abandon President Thieu as the political leader of South Vietnam. On August 11, Flora Lewis reported in the New York Times that "both American and South Vietnamese officials made clear that Mr. Thieu retains a veto on any political agreement that might be reached."

2. U.S. commitment to Thieu has locked us into a policy of indefinite continuation of the war. In a speech August 1, Thieu declared "We must destroy the enemy at the source. The Communists must be attacked so that the economy of the North will collapse and Communism will be destroyed."

3. Even in the event that President Nixon gave up his commitment to retaining Thieu in power, it might be difficult for him to obtain a settlement of the war. North Vietnamese Premier Phom Van Dong recently explained to columnist Joseph Kraft why the DRV hesitated to make an arrangement similar to that made with the French in 1954: "We had many disagreements with Mendes-France (the chief French negotiator). But when he said something was black, it was black. When he said something was white, it was white. We trusted him. We don't trust Nixon."

4. The North Vietnamese position remains as intractable as the American: "The U.S. Government must really respect the South Viet Nam people's right to self-determination, put an end to its interference in the internal affairs of South Viet Nam, cease to support the bellicose group headed by Nguyen Van Thieu now in office in Saigon, and stop all maneuvers, including tricks on elections, aimed at maintaining the puppet Nguyen Van Thieu."

PRISONERS OF WAR

Isn't Communist treatment of our downed pilots cruel and inhumane? What will happen to our POWs if we withdraw from Indochina?

1. Our remaining in Vietnam is not likely to be beneficial to our POWs. The resumption of bombing over North Vietnam is only likely to generate more POWs.

2. There has been no indication that North Vietnam has attempted to use POWs as "hostages" in actual battlefield operations, as the Cambodians have done with the Vietnamese. Further, there is no indication that our military activities have been limited by concern for POWs.

3. It is normal in wartime to hold prisoners. Reports actually indicate that American POWs are treated rather well, given the shortages of medical supplies and food, both on the battlefield and in the DRV as a whole.

4. Exchange of prisoners usually takes place after a war. After the Korean War, for example, all American POW's who wished to return to this country were repatriated. The same is true for the French prisoners of the Vietnam after 1954, despite claims by the Nixon administration to the contrary. According to the First Secretary of the French embassy in Washington, "the last French prisoners (were) returned by the North Vietnamese less than three months after the Geneva Agreements in 1954." There is no reason to believe that this will not happen again when the U.S. pulls out of Southeast Asia. The POW's will thus be helped by the withdrawal of U.S. forces.

5. All American indignation over our POW's must be tempered with a realization of how we treat Vietcong POW's. Most are given to the South Vietnamese, and we wash our hands of responsibility for them. We have also created refugee camps as part of our pacification program in which inmates are treated as virtual prisoners.

THE BLOODBATH ARGUMENT

Wouldn't hundreds of thousands of South Vietnamese, especially Catholics, be slaughtered by the Communists if we withdrew and let them take over?

There is no compelling reason to believe that such a thing would happen, and a number of good reasons for thinking that it would not:

1. The Communists took over North Vietnam in 1954. In the next two years only nineteen complaints about political reprisals were filed with the International Control Commission for all of North Vietnam. (*Ten times as many* were filed in the South.) When a land-reform program got out of hand in the North during 1955-56, as many as ten to fifteen thousands people may have been killed. But Ho Chi Minh removed the official responsible and publicly apologized. Moreover, these were *not* political reprisals for collaboration with the French as is sometimes alleged.

2. As far as Catholics in Vietnam are concerned, it should be remembered that there still are around 800,000 Catholics living in North Vietnam. They have not been massacred. Many others moved to the South after 1954, but this was probably due to the pro-Catholics sympathies of the Diem regime.

Evidence provided by the International Control Commission (established to enforce the Geneva Accords) and by French journalists who were in North Vietnam in 1954 supports these conclusions. In fact, the ICC report of 1956 pointed out that most of the difficulties in enforcing the Agreements arose not in North but in South Vietnam.

3. Events in Hue during the 1968 Tet offensive are also cited by those who fear a bloodbath, but one important point should be noted: Hue was locked in a savage military battle at the time. Moreover, the number of deliberate "executions" was probably between two and three hundred, most of the victims being members of regular and secret police forces widely despised by the people. There is growing evidence that many of the political murders in Hue were actually performed by *South Vietnamese* and later blamed on the Communists.

A recent Rand Corporation study, commissioned by the Defense Department, supports the conclusion that "Normally, Communist behavior toward the mass of the population is irreproachable and the use of terror is highly selective."

Thousands of innocent civilians also died in Hue, but many of them were killed in the massive attacks launched against the city by the Allies.

4. Vietnamese who fear reprisals after the American withdrawal can be given asylum in the U.S., just as hundreds of thousands of Cubans have been.

5. The NLF has guaranteed, for its part, "to prohibit all acts of terror, reprisals and discrimination against people having collaborated with either side, and who are now in the country or abroad, as provided for in the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam." And although it would be naive to take such a guarantee at face value, is it not reasonable to suppose that the NLF will genuinely seek reconciliation and try to win support of all segments of the population? If so, it is hard to believe they would indulge in mass reprisals.

6. Finally, let no one forget that there is a bloodbath going on in Vietnam right now.

ARTICLE BY ALAN STANG ON BREMER—PART II

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHMITZ) held a press conference today in which he presented a former police undercover agent who revealed that he had attended meetings of the Students for a Democratic Society—SDS—with Arthur Bremer who attempted to assassinate George Wallace. This information and additional background are contained in an article in the current issue of *American Opinion* by Alan Stang.

Without drawing any conclusions about this subject, I would like to reiterate what Mr. SCHMITZ told the press conference today:

You are certainly leaving this room with more information than when you came in.

While I have not documented Mr. Stang's allegations, I believe that this article should be read and studied closely by all who are interested in the radical left.

I insert at this point part II of the Stang article on Arthur Bremer:

ARTICLE BY ALAN STANG ON ARTHUR BREMER—PART II

THE AFTERMATH

On May 15, 1972, "lone fanatic" Arthur Herman Bremer stepped from a crowd in Laurel, Maryland, and ended Wallace's political career, at least temporarily. Early wire-service reports said flatly that more than one suspect was involved, and that Maryland and Pennsylvania State Police had issued an all-points bulletin for a 1971 light blue Cadillac, driven by a white male with light blond hair, about 6'2", wearing striped trousers, a light blue shirt, and a yellow tie. The suspect was seen near Savage, Maryland, across the Patuxent from Laurel, changing Georgia for Maryland plates on the car. There was no conspiracy, of course. It is important to keep that in mind.

Immediately after the atrocity, as you will recall, various experts in the press discovered an amazing paradox: The attempted assassin wore a Wallace button. For there to have been no paradox, Bremer presumably would have had to step up to Wallace wearing a neon Communist Party card dangling on an electric eel from his nose, and would have had to say: "Good afternoon, Governor Wallace. I am a Communist assassin, here to assassinate you. That is why I am holding this .38! Please stand still."

What else would you expect an assassin to

wear at a political rally, but a button backing the candidate he is there to kill?

And there is the matter of Bremer's sanity. As usual, we are told that it does not exist, and therefore that there was no conspiracy. The idea seems to be that insanity and conspiracy are mutually exclusive. But psychotics and psychopaths are capable of elaborate plots, and participate in them all the time. Indeed, their insanity may well be the reason for their participation, and doesn't necessarily excuse it. In fact, their insanity may well be essential to their participation. Hitler, who murdered millions, was obviously deranged. So is Mao Tse-tung, who has murdered tens of millions. No sane man would do such a thing. The fact that they conspired to enslave and murder millions is proof of their derangement, which, once again, doesn't excuse them.

Yes, Arthur Bremer had an unhappy childhood. His mother hit him. His toilet training would no doubt be disapproved by Dr. Spock. There is no doubt that he is mentally disturbed. What other sort of person would the conspiracy pick for such a job? What other sort of person could they find? It is because Bremer is mentally disturbed that he was willing to do it. Instead, we are offered the theory that for a conspiracy to be possible, an assassin must be president of his local chamber of commerce and mental health chapter, who attends church every Sunday with his wife and no more than two children, subject of course to the wish of the Supreme Court.

Indeed, there is evidence that Bremer is not as crazy as we are told. For instance, Dr. Paul Purtell, the court psychiatrist who examined him after his arrest for carrying a gun, on November 18, 1971, found that Bremer, in his opinion, was sane. Needless to say, television interviewers in Milwaukee later browbeat the doctor for it. But Timothy Burns says Bremer was definitely "not weird." Mrs. Pemrich says he is "definitely not crazy." The world-famous incident in which Bremer shaved his head, she passes off as his attempt, typical of the juvenile he was, to prove he was crushed when her daughter told him not to call again. "Art loved to play games," says Mrs. Pemrich.

It is also interesting to note that according to intelligence tests Bremer was above average. He got some A's in high school, and was graduated in the upper half of his class. Mechanic Jerry Stone says, "He could be brilliant if he wanted. Bremer was definitely a leader, not a follower." Burns calls him "steady" and "competent." In almost eighteen months at Story School he missed only two days of work. "He could do whatever he set his mind to," says Burns. For instance, he spent hours reading in the Story School library during work—exactly as Cullen had told him to. As we have seen, he told you only what he wanted you to know. He was calculating.

Indeed, there is reason to believe that the manufacture of his reputation as crazy was a calculated part of the plan. Burns recalls Bremer telling him after his arrest on the gun charge that he "put the cops on." There was a knife on the table when Bremer was being fingerprinted, and he asked the policemen present, "Aren't you afraid I'll slash my wrists?"

And there is the curious tale of Mrs. Sharon Sampson, who is a woman of thirty. She relates that she and another woman were hitchhiking in downtown Milwaukee on April 19, 1972, and that Arthur Bremer picked them up. He also picked up two teenage girls and a young man with long hair. There were so many hitchhikers in the car there was almost no room for Arthur. The car was a mess, says Mrs. Sampson. There was no internal door handle on the passenger side. Arthur had to open the passenger door from outside. It was scary. There was a "peace symbol" inked on his right hand. And he

talked funny. "What do you think is stopping us from reaching the age of Aquarius?" he asked. He answered his own question: "Yes, it's fear and doubt." As you will recall, those were the same words Mike Cullen used, when he and Bremer were together reading the Communist press and damning Wallace in the Midget Tavern.

After ten minutes, all five hitchhikers managed to get out. "It was a short ride but long enough for us to know that he was disturbed," said Mrs. Sampson. "We all walked away and agreed that this was the Oswald type."

What amazing foresight and talent for diagnosis! Her story appeared in the *Milwaukee Sentinel* of May 25, 1972. She knew how to arrange that, because her husband James (who, like Arthur, attended the Milwaukee Area Technical College) is a district sales manager for the *Sentinel's* sister paper, the *Milwaukee Journal*. So in only ten minutes' work, Arthur had arranged for five "hitchhikers" to believe him to be crazy.

The jury, as you know, did not believe it. Could it be that the diary read them to prove his insanity had been manufactured by Arthur Bremer and others for that purpose? Could it be that Arthur Bremer really went to Ottawa to trail Richard Nixon in order to compare Secret Service techniques?

THE MYSTERY MAN

What you have read so far has been unavoidably incredible. But the reader is hereby warned that what is coming now dwarfs it.

Mr. Earl S. Nunnery is boss of the Milwaukee station of the Chesapeake & Ohio ferry which crosses Lake Michigan. Every day when he comes home from work he finds his wife watching soap operas on the television set in the kitchen. And every day, in an understandable demonstration of male chauvinism, the first thing he does is turn off the set. But on May 15, 1972, he hesitated. On the screen was a familiar face, the face of a young man who had been at his ferry station the month before. Later, Nunnery learned that it belonged to Arthur Bremer, who, as you will recall, used the ferry three times in his travels. Earl Nunnery went with the facts to the authorities.

It seems that on April 5, 6 or 7, 1972—Nunnery remembers the date because it was either on his daughter's birthday, April sixth, or the day before or the day after—Bremer came into the station waiting room. With him was an older man over six feet tall, in the neighborhood of 225 pounds, with thick black hair and a wide, bushy moustache. He appeared to be Greek, or of some other Mediterranean type. He spoke with what Nunnery calls "a Joisey brogue." He was well dressed. And he seemed to be the boss of whatever he and Bremer were involved in.

The mystery man talked volubly of some grandiose political campaign. Many people were to be moved from Wisconsin to Michigan, some across the lake on the ferry. The mystery man inquired of Nunnery about reservations. But when they got down to cases it turned out that only Bremer was to go, which he did, once again, on April 9, 1972, after flying to New York and back. Nunnery characterizes the mystery man as "a former athlete and political science teacher, who flopped at both."

Bremer, the "crazy, lone fanatic," was perfectly self-assured, Nunnery recalls. He was perfectly aware of what was going on. Indeed, he was noticeably annoyed with the mystery man. "I told you I know what to do," he said shortly, after Nunnery gave them the necessary information. His attitude, says Nunnery, was that of somebody who must "humor the boss."

During all the talk about politics, neither Bremer nor the mystery man had ever mentioned their candidate, so when they left Nunnery looked out the window to see whether there was a bumper sticker on their car. There wasn't, but in the car Nunnery saw the back and shoulders of a slightly built, long-haired person who could have been of either sex. And the car was a two-tone American Motors product, white on the bottom and dark on the top. There was a rust streak on it, which Nunnery says is characteristic of the product, and is one of the reasons he is not an American Motors fan.

In other words, the car the three were using was not Bremer's blue Rambler.

AMERICAN OPINION set out to find the mystery man. Undercover agents gave us several names of persons matching his description. For days we drove back and forth across Milwaukee.

Then somebody remembered the name of Dennis Kushmann. This was the Weatherman described only as "Dennis" in the previously mentioned Milwaukee Police Department undercover agent's notes on the S.D.S. meeting of November, 1969, which Dennis and Cullen both attended—at which the agent spotted Arthur Bremer. Dennis is a man of murky background and connections. Apparently he provides security for the revolutionary movement, among other things. Undercover agents report he has always been able to deliver big money when needed. He also uses the names "Cousins" and "Cuzman." He has attended most of the meetings of both S.D.S. factions. He went to Cuba as a member of the Venceremos Brigade. An F.B.I. agent reports he is a member of the Communist Progressive Labor Party, and that his job has been to recruit trainees from the New Left. His job in S.D.S. was to weed out the "kicksters" from the real Marxist-Leninists. On January 12, 1972, he was spotted at Mitchell Field, in Milwaukee, buying a ticket on North Central Airlines for New York. This time, he used the name "Cossini," and in contrast to his accustomed proletarian garb was well dressed. On the next day, as you will recall, Bremer bought a '38.

And Dennis Kushmann-Cuzman-Cousins-Cossini perfectly matches Nunnery's description of the "boss" man with whom Bremer met in the station of the C.&O. ferry.

AMERICAN OPINION began asking questions. Hour after hour, day after day, we laboriously tried to find a picture of the suspected mystery man. The F.B.I. had some, but these of course were unavailable. At last, however, our painful page-turning was rewarded. In early November of 1969, there had been a typical, revolutionary demonstration on the campus at Marquette, in front of Joan of Arc Chapel. The *Milwaukee Journal* was there and took a picture, which appeared on the first page of the second section on November 5, 1969. And in it was Dennis Kushmann-Cuzman-Cousins-Cossini, the Communist operative. The case was now in the hands of Mr. Nunnery.

THE HIT

Whether or not the two things are related, we don't know, but on July 6, 1972, less than two weeks after we began asking about him, Communist operative Dennis Salvatore Cossini—apparently his real name—was found by police in a parked car in Toronto, and he was very, very dead. The cause of death was an overdose of heroin, the interesting thing about which is that undercover agents emphatically assure us that Cossini was no junkie, and in fact did not use the stuff at all. In other words, Communist operative Dennis Cossini had been murdered.

"Somebody gave him a hot shot," says an agent.

It is interesting to note that his body was picked up by three Americans, who according

to the agent may be from the Central Intelligence Agency, which is so super-secret that even Congressmen can find out nothing about it. And so Communist-riddled is it that, for instance, when Colonel Michael Goleniewski, who defected from the Polish secret police, went there to expose the Communists in our government, one of the C.I.A. men who came in to debrief him was among the Communist agents he was there to expose.

Some interesting things were found on Comrade Cossini's body. There was a draft card for each of his names. There was a phony Wisconsin driver's license. There was a hypodermic needle. There was a .45-caliber automatic. And there was a list of five telephone numbers without area codes.

Extensive tracing shows that (916) 487-2703 is listed to a John J. McCleary in Sacramento, California, who works at V & T International, an export-import company in that city which Cossini telephoned a lot. V & T is run by Robert Lee Van Keuren, of 7810 Lorin Avenue in Sacramento, who is also employed as a tote-bin operator by Procter & Gamble. Mr. Van Keuren is said to be exporting water purification equipment to Australia. What all this means, if anything at all, we don't yet know.

Then there is (212) 988-4834, which is listed to a John J. Dugan, of 500 East 77th Street, in New York City. According to an F.B.I. agent, Cossini had a contact named Dugan, who is said to be a straight, "public relations type," who recently moved from Milwaukee to New York. It may mean nothing.

In Dallas at (214) 426-6004, there is a prostitute named Viola Edwards, known professionally as Tina, who lives in Apartment 205 at 3005 South Boulevard. She has been reported by intelligence sources to associate with the Communist Black Panthers and to arrange disappearances for the Communist Party, and was another of Cossini's contacts. We called Tina in her professional capacity and she told us to come right over.

There was (414) 342-9549, which is listed to our old friend Mike McHale, at 2001 West Michigan in Milwaukee. Mike, as you will recall, is an S.D.S. enforcer.

And there was (201) 248-3167, which is listed to a gentleman named Leibel Bergman (sometimes spelled Bergmann), who lives in Apartment 2E at 55 Osborne Terrace, in Newark, New Jersey. Bergman, fifty-seven, has been a Communist for years. On July 13, 1960, he invoked the Fifth Amendment rather than answer questions put to him by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He has lived in Communist China. He is a suspected espionage agent. And he was a founder, in California, of the Revolutionary Union, a Maoist-Communist terror gang, which specializes in firearms, explosives—and assassination. Bergman's job is to organize R.U. collectives across the country. You will remember that Cossini flew to New York on January 12, 1972. Was it Leibel Bergman he went to see? On the next day, Arthur Bremer bought a gun. And on April 7, 1972, as you will remember, he, too, flew to New York. Did he, too, see Leibel Bergman?

Law enforcement authorities in Milwaukee have been asking about the whereabouts of Paris Richard Baldacci on the day of Communist operative Cossini's murder. Baldacci, about thirty, comes from Scranton, Pennsylvania, and now lives in Apartment 18 at 1333 North Franklin Place, in Milwaukee, where his telephone number is (414) 276-3672. At one time he lived two doors away from Mike Cullen's Casa Maria. He is a member of R.Y.M. II, one of the factions of S.D.S. He is one of a group of white people close to James Groppl. An undercover agent

recalls that he once bought a "clean" shotgun for transmission to the Black Panthers. He, too, has called the number listed to McCleary in Sacramento. And he was very close to Cossini.

Baldacci is a graduate student and lecturer in the Department of Theology at Marquette. His faculty advisor is Quentin Quesnell, S.J., who is Chairman of the Department and campus advisor of S.D.S.

Exactly what it means, we don't yet know, but an S.D.S. member tells us that two of Groppi's N.A.A.C.P. Commandos have recently been staying very close to Baldacci, conceivably either to watch or to protect him.

During the last year or so, Baldacci has spent much time with Cullen, McHale, and John Dolphin. Mr. Dolphin is said to be a "head" sympathetic to S.D.S. and lives on the fourth floor at 2445 West Wisconsin, which is a block away from Bremer's apartment and is a building he used to visit. On the same floor for a time lived a gentleman named Mark Simos, who answers the description of a friend who helped Bremer change tires.

On July 26, 1972, we knocked at the door of Earl Nunnery's home. He opened it, listened, and shut the door in our face—the same thing he sensibly had done to the *New York Times*. We went to a telephone, called him and told him who we were, and that we had a picture we wanted him to look at. Later, he explained that the press had given the pursuer on one of his boats "the works." The Associated Press had sent its "henchmen" around, from the *Journal* and the *Sentinel*. The press had put words in his mouth.

"I don't want to put words in your mouth," I said.

"You won't."

Mr. Nunnery is a man of strong opinion, who makes up his own mind and sticks to it. The reader may well imagine the tension with which we flanked him at his kitchen table, as we presented the photograph we had worked so hard to get for his verdict. His judgment could well have made irrelevant the last few pages you have read. He leaned forward slightly and studied the picture.

"There is a tremendous, striking resemblance," said Nunnery. "This picture is by far the closest to the mystery man of any I've been shown." Indeed, Nunnery covered the highlights on Cossini's collar with his forefingers to study the face further, and found the resemblance to be even closer.

So there it is. Communist operative Cossini, who was at the S.D.S. meeting Bremer attended in November of 1969, was the man who appeared with him at the C. & O. ferry station in April of 1972—and three months later was found murdered in Canada.

Is it possible that all of this is a coincidence? Yes, it is possible. And if you believe it, please get in touch with me. I can get you a good deal on the Brooklyn Bridge.

Once again, the facts indicate that there was a conspiracy to assassinate George Wallace; that it was a Communist conspiracy—and that in some way it may involve Communist China and the Central Intelligence Agency.

THE MOTIVE

Why would the Conspiracy decide to liquidate George Wallace? Obviously because he does not fit the script they have written for the elections of 1972. In 1968, Wallace said that there wasn't "a dime's worth of difference between the two major parties." Today, after four years of Nixon's inflation, there is less than two cents' worth. This year, as usual, Socialist Party A confronts Socialist Party B, a fact of which more and more of

the taxpayers who work in, and vote for, those parties are becoming aware. Wallace would have rewritten the script by giving the voters a real choice, which of course is something the conspirators who are trying to enslave us are afraid to permit. And the results of the various Democrat primaries made it realistic to speculate that Wallace might have won. So somebody, somewhere, in some smoke-filled back room, gave the order.

Some observers have said that Bremer's attempt was amateurish, and that a professional would have used a high-powered, sniper rifle. But, as we have seen, it was professional enough to prevent the Governor from running in 1972, and has provided fuel for the latest attempt to ban handguns. It is important to remember that every Communist Party act is designed to serve more than one purpose.

It is interesting to take note of the official response to the shooting. For instance, the Special Assignment Squad of the Milwaukee Police Department began looking for possible subversive ties to Bremer, but the investigation was stopped by higher-ups. A Milwaukee Police Department intelligence officer says that the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division of the Treasury Department sealed the Squad's files and took them away. The Squad was told to concentrate instead on possible subversion stemming from Milwaukee at the forthcoming national conventions in Miami Beach.

Earl Nunnery reports that the F.B.I. told him they didn't believe him—that he was lying—and that they also disbelieved two others who claimed to have seen Cossini. The F.B.I. went to Nunnery's neighbors, he says, and tried to create the impression that he and his wife are "drunks, who have illusions."

Then there is Mary Beth Carlson, a secretary at Marquette, whose address and apartment number were found on a piece of paper in Arthur Bremer's apartment. Miss Carlson has no idea how this happened, but offered to look at the note in an attempt to identify the handwriting. The Bureau nevertheless refused to show it to her.

And there are *Chicago Tribune* reporters Ronald Koziol and John O'Brien, who went to Bremer's apartment in search of clues, and according to an editorial of May 25, 1972, "found that Federal Bureau of Investigation agents had come and gone, leaving the place unguarded."

"As a consequence, the apartment resembled a circus. Newsmen, neighbors, curiosity-seekers, and college students fresh from a nearby beer party had been rummaging thru the place, overturning furniture, pawing thru clothes, pocketing bullets and other souvenirs and generally tracking up the entire scene with their fingerprints and footprints. Bremer's notebook, which might have provided some immediate and vital leads in the case, was taken away by a wire service reporter . . .

"The FBI agent returned a few hours later, and only then began putting evidence into boxes. At no time did they attempt to seal off the apartment and there was no indication that they ever made an effort to dust the place for fingerprints."

"Had this been the fault of the local police authorities, it would have been bad enough, but for so professional an organization as the FBI to have been so negligent is doubly inexcusable . . ."

The consensus seems to be that the F.B.I. is composed of some very courteous gentlemen, but that in this case for some reason they had been told not to find the facts.

And it is interesting to note that the agent who remembers seeing Bremer at that S.D.S. meeting in November of 1969, has recently

been fired by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. Apparently his revelation was not in the script either.

It will be interesting to see what happens now. And bear in mind that your intrepid correspondent has no immediate plans to leap in front of a truck or from a window, or to have a fatal "heart attack" or a lobotomy.

HON. CHARLES SANDMAN'S LATEST QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

HON. CHARLES W. SANDMAN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. SANDMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased once again to release the results of my annual opinion survey of my constituents in New Jersey's Second Congressional District.

Just before this past summer, I sent my poll to every residence in my six-county district of Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, and portions of Ocean and Burlington Counties.

Our final tabulation by county this week showed that 22,275 persons answered the 10 questions I posed this year. Responding were 4,755 people in Atlantic, 3,635 in Cape May, 5,300 in Cumberland, 3,535 in Salem, and 5,150 in Ocean and Burlington combined.

It is interesting to note that the differences between counties is miniscule; the people of south Jersey seem to have very consistent overall opinions on these issues.

Another noteworthy aspect, Mr. Speaker, is that the results of this districtwide poll answered mostly by adults are almost identical to the views expressed in an earlier poll of 2,500 newly enfranchised and registered 18- to 21-year-olds.

The tabulations show, for example, that 95 percent opposed forced busing of schoolchildren to achieve a racial balance; 91 percent favor enactment of a constitutional amendment to allow voluntary prayer in public schools; 86 percent say the United States should claim jurisdiction over fishing to a limit of 100 miles from its shores; and 82 percent think 18- to 20-year-olds should be legally treated as adults.

The widest disparity of opinion between the counties is on my legislation that would have the Federal Government intervene in professional sports to solve problems like blackouts and strikes.

Fifty-seven percent of those responding say America's exploration program should concentrate on inner space—the oceans—rather than outer space.

In my other poll in the spring, Mr. Speaker, 60 percent of the young people responding said they felt President Nixon's trip to Red China was worth while. That opinion is now mirrored in the results of my district-wide poll: 62 percent feel it was worthwhile.

It is interesting that about 88 percent

of my constituents feel the death penalty for murder should be retained despite the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision that it should not be.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I asked: "Would you favor a voluntary option under Social Security where a person could pur-

chase double benefits by paying double premiums?" Of those responding 50 percent said "yes" while 33 percent said "no" and the rest were undecided.

These evidences of opinion are very valuable to me. They have a great bearing on my votes in the House and on the

legislation I concentrate my energies on. Those who participated have my appreciation for having taken the time to give me and the entire Congress the benefits of their views.

The results by county and young voter poll results follows:

1972 OPINION SURVEY—ATLANTIC COUNTY, N.J., PERCENTAGES

	Yes	No	Not sure		Yes	No	Not sure
1. Do you favor forced busing of children away from their neighborhood schools to achieve a racial balance?	3	94	3	6. Should Congress intervene in professional sports to solve problems like blackouts and strikes?	23	60	17
2. Now that they have the right to vote, should 18- to 20-year-olds be legally treated as adults?	80	15	5	7. Should the United States claim jurisdiction over fishing to a limit of 100 miles from its shores?	84	7	7
3. Would you favor a constitutional amendment to allow voluntary prayer in public schools?	90	7	3	8. Would you favor a voluntary option under social security where a person could purchase double benefits by paying double premiums?	52	33	15
4. Do you feel the United Nations is an effective peace-keeping organization?	19	59	22	9. Should America's exploration program concentrate on inner space (the oceans) rather than outer space?	57	15	28
5. Do you feel President Nixon's recent China trip was worthwhile?	62	15	23	10. Should the death penalty for murder be retained?	90	6	4

1972 OPINION SURVEY—CAPE MAY COUNTY, N.J., PERCENTAGES

	Yes	No	Not sure		Yes	No	Not sure
1. Do you favor forced busing of children away from their neighborhood schools to achieve a racial balance?	3	96	1	6. Should Congress intervene in professional sports to solve problems like blackouts and strikes?	27	59	14
2. Now that they have the right to vote, should 18- to 20-year-olds be legally treated as adults?	81	14	5	7. Should the United States claim jurisdiction over fishing to a limit of 100 miles from its shores?	88	5	7
3. Would you favor a constitutional amendment to allow voluntary prayer in public schools?	92	6	2	8. Would you favor a voluntary option under social security where a person could purchase double benefits by paying double premiums?	47	40	13
4. Do you feel the United Nations is an effective peace-keeping organization?	20	59	21	9. Should America's exploration program concentrate on inner space (the oceans) rather than outer space?	65	16	19
5. Do you feel President Nixon's recent China trip was worthwhile?	68	15	17	10. Should the death penalty for murder be retained?	85	9	6

1972 OPINION SURVEY—CUMBERLAND COUNTY, N.J., PERCENTAGES

	Yes	No	Not sure		Yes	No	Not sure
1. Do you favor forced busing of children away from their neighborhood schools to achieve a racial balance?	3	94	2	6. Should Congress intervene in professional sports to solve problems like blackouts and strikes?	60	26	14
2. Now that they have the right to vote, should 18- to 20-year-olds be legally treated as adults?	80	16	4	7. Should the United States claim jurisdiction over fishing to a limit of 100 miles from its shores?	82	7	11
3. Would you favor a constitutional amendment to allow voluntary prayer in public schools?	88	9	3	8. Would you favor a voluntary option under social security where a person could purchase double benefits by paying double premiums?	49	36	15
4. Do you feel the United Nations is an effective peace-keeping organization?	22	55	23	9. Should America's exploration program concentrate on inner space (the oceans) rather than outer space?	61	17	22
5. Do you feel President Nixon's recent China trip was worthwhile?	65	18	17	10. Should the death penalty for murder be retained?	83	10	7

1972 OPINION SURVEY—OCEAN COUNTY, N.J., PERCENTAGES (INCLUDING PORTIONS OF BURLINGTON COUNTY)

	Yes	No	Not sure		Yes	No	Not sure
1. Do you favor forced busing of children away from their neighborhood schools to achieve a racial balance?	3	96	1	6. Should Congress intervene in professional sports to solve problems like blackouts and strikes?	29	58	13
2. Now that they have the right to vote, should 18- to 20-year-olds be legally treated as adults?	80	15	5	7. Should the United States claim jurisdiction over fishing to a limit of 100 miles from its shores?	92	3	5
3. Would you favor a constitutional amendment to allow voluntary prayer in public schools?	92	6	2	8. Would you favor a voluntary option under social security where a person could purchase double benefits by paying double premiums?	50	37	13
4. Do you feel the United Nations is an effective peace-keeping organization?	20	64	16	9. Should America's exploration program concentrate on inner space (the oceans) rather than outer space?	65	16	19
5. Do you feel President Nixon's recent China trip was worthwhile?	73	23	4	10. Should the death penalty for murder be retained?	87	8	5

1972 OPINION SURVEY—SALEM COUNTY, N.J., PERCENTAGES

	Yes	No	Not sure		Yes	No	Not sure
1. Do you favor forced busing of children away from their neighborhood schools to achieve a racial balance?	3	96	1	6. Should Congress intervene in professional sports to solve problems like blackouts and strikes?	24	64	12
2. Now that they have the right to vote, should 18- to 20-year-olds be legally treated as adults?	96	3	1	7. Should the United States claim jurisdiction over fishing to a limit of 100 miles from its shores?	81	8	11
3. Would you favor a constitutional amendment to allow voluntary prayer in public schools?	92	5	3	8. Would you favor a voluntary option under social security where a person could purchase double benefits by paying double premiums?	49	35	16
4. Do you feel the United Nations is an effective peace-keeping organization?	22	54	24	9. Should America's exploration program concentrate on inner space (the oceans) rather than outer space?	59	19	22
5. Do you feel President Nixon's recent China trip was worthwhile?	62	15	23	10. Should the death penalty for murder be retained?	88	7	5

RESULTS OF THE 1972 YOUNG VOTER POLL

1972 YOUNG VOTER OPINION SURVEY—TABULATION OF RESULTS

[Conducted by U.S. Representative Charles W. Sandman, Jr., 2d District: Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland, and Salem Counties, N.J.]

[In percent]

	Yes	No	Not sure		Yes	No	Not sure
1. Do you favor forced busing of children away from their neighborhood schools to achieve a racial balance?	6	88	6	9. To express your views, have you ever written to:			
2. Now that they have the right to vote, should 18- to 20-year-olds be legally treated as adults for the purposes of contracts, law enforcement, etc.?	86	5	9	(a) Your mayor or other local official?	12	88	
3. Would you favor a constitutional amendment to allow voluntary prayer in public schools?	76	17	7	(b) Your county freeholders?	8	92	
4. Should the Federal Government be allowed to spend more than it takes in from taxation?	17	66	17	(c) Your State senator or assemblyman?	20	80	
5. Do you feel the United Nations is an effective peace-keeping organization?	30	50	20	(d) Your Congressman or Senator?	24	76	
6. Would you be willing to pay more for products and utilities if they were virtually pollution-free?	72	16	12	10. If you have formed an opinion already, how would you rate the performance of:			
7. Do you feel President Nixon's recent China trip was worthwhile?	60	18	22	(a) President Nixon?	12	56	6
8. Do you think foreign aid should be drastically reduced?	61	23	16	(b) Vice President Agnew?	8	32	47
				(c) U.S. Senator Williams?	6	46	12
				(d) U.S. Senator Case?	8	46	14
				(e) Congressman Sandman?	17	53	11
							19

1 Na—No opinion given.

REVENUE SHARING BILL A DISAPPOINTMENT

HON. WILLIAM J. KEATING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, the revenue sharing bill that has been passed by the Senate comes as a great disappointment to some Members of the House who have been working for an effective revenue sharing bill.

The House bill takes the criteria of population, urbanization, and relative per capita income and treats each as a part of the whole. The Senate formula, for unexplained reasons multiplies factors and creates an inequitable distribution of funds.

The Senate bill dropped the urbanization factor and multiplied relative per capita income times tax effort times population. By multiplying the three factors together, the Senate formula causes great distortion. If a community has one low factor, its distributive share is decreased; if a community has two low factors the reduction in the distributive share becomes very significant.

For instance, in Hamilton County, Ohio, Forest Park Village under the House version of the revenue sharing bill would receive \$306,881. Under the Senate version it would receive \$45,577. The city of Loveland under the House version receives \$112,562. Under the Senate version Loveland receives \$21,507. I choose these two municipalities as examples of the tremendous difference between the House and Senate versions.

The Senate bill gives the impression of equity by including an additional \$1 billion for social services. The social service funds are part of the traditional funding under the Social Security Act. In 1962, Congress created open ended funding of these programs to the blind, elderly, disabled and dependent children on a matching basis.

In reality these social security moneys are not new funds for revenue sharing but already existing moneys which create an illusion of equity in the Senate bill.

In 1972 these programs cost \$1.5 billion. In fiscal 1973 it is estimated that

they will run over \$4 billion. The \$1 billion Senate figure would cause substantial reduction, not enlargement of these programs. By sending this money to the cities rather than the States and counties it will make the problem of coordination more difficult since most of these programs are administered by the State.

There is a need to put a spending limitation on social services programs but the limitation should not be below 1971 levels.

By examining the following figures a disturbing pattern seems to occur with some States receiving very substantial gains over a fair House formula. The smaller, less urban States gain at the expense of the States where the fiscal crisis is most acute.

I urge the House conferees to work out a conference bill that closely resembles the House version in that it clearly is the revenue sharing bill that is needed by our Nation's States and cities.

I am adding a chart showing the additions and reductions in revenue sharing funds made by the Senate bill.

State	House total	Senate total	Part of total in Social Services	Actual Senate figure
Ohio.....	227.4	240.5	55.1	185.4
Alabama.....	80.2	138.2	10.6	136.6
New York.....	649.6	625.1	118.0	507.1
Louisiana.....	83.2	138.9	14.1	124.8
California.....	610.8	644.4	134.0	520.4
Utah.....	29.0	40.6	6.1	34.5

Note: Chairman Long is from Louisiana and Ranking Republican Bennett is from Utah.

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD my September 1972 report from Washington to the residents of California's 30th District. The report highlights some of the major legislative and national issues being considered by the 92d Congress.

The report follows:

JOBS AND A HEALTHY ECONOMY

There has been a great deal of rhetoric and deceptive arithmetic to hide the depth of our unemployment crisis. One top Federal official jokingly dismissed the issue as only "the hole in the doughnut".

However, for some 5 million unemployed across the country who will not receive a paycheck this month, unemployment is very much a tragedy in their lives. Counted among the jobless are 600,000 in California and 4,000 in East Los Angeles.

The impact of this Administration's new economics, which offers billions of dollars in tax breaks to large corporations, has spelled disaster for the residents of East Los Angeles. Government figures (Federal and City) show that during the period from 1970 to 1971, unemployment in this area jumped from an already staggering 7.5% to 11.3%, with little relief this year under existing programs.

To end this large scale unemployment, the Government must adopt a massive public employment strategy particularly for those groups suffering the highest unemployment. This action would renew our commitment made 25 years ago to promote full employment in this country.

In working toward this goal last year, I supported a \$2 billion Accelerated Public Works Program, designed to create jobs by financing much needed public works projects in our communities. The President vetoed this legislation in favor of his now discredited tax-break plan for large corporations.

This year I pushed for a well financed attack to end high unemployment and transform the jobless into consumers. First I sponsored legislation, now pending in the House Labor Committee, to provide public employment for more than 1.15 million unemployed workers. Under this program, one quarter of the funds is earmarked to build self-sufficient economies in areas with 6% or above unemployment, including such low income areas as East Los Angeles.

I also proposed an expanded Public Works Impact Program which recently won House approval and now awaits Senate action. The bill approves a ceiling of \$1 billion for immediate job-creating public projects in very high unemployment areas and would bring additional jobs to East Los Angeles.

President Nixon must be persuaded not to veto this vital legislation as he did the recent Labor-HEW Appropriations bill and the Economic Opportunity Amendments. Such a veto would result in the unemployed continuing to be barred from our country's prosperity and denied the right to a productive life.

EQUAL EDUCATION

One of the crucial problems for parents and children of East Los Angeles is the lack of adequate educational opportunities. All too often our children have been programmed for failure under the present school system and financing method. It is estimated that in East Los Angeles three out of four drop out of high school. The alarming trend will continue unless schools receive Federal and state aid to tailor the basic skills, namely reading and math, to the background and culture of the student.

Two programs of particular importance to my District are Title I, ESEA funding and bilingual education. Title I programs are designed to assist school districts in meeting the special educational needs of low income children. Last April when local officials attempted to drop several of our schools from the program under a new funding formula, I joined with parents and community educators to reverse this action. The affected schools included Soto Street, Griffin, Cortez, 10th, and Norwood—all were recently refunded.

For bilingual education, Congress approved a \$25 million increase as a result of pressure applied by several key Senators and myself. This boost provides for 110 new projects and assistance to 90,000 more children. The program, however, suffered a temporary setback when the President vetoed the Labor-HEW budget package which included the increase. The House Appropriations Committee, of which I am a member, must now fashion another budget which can withstand the threat of a veto.

CIVIL RIGHTS HEARINGS

Earlier this year I testified before the House Civil Rights Oversight Committee to discuss job discrimination against the Spanish speaking by the Federal Government. The data that I presented gave evidence of a pattern of exclusion, of an occupational caste system within the Government.

The equal employment laws of 1964, 1969 and 1970 have failed to end job discrimination in the Government. Although comprising 6% of the total U.S. population, the Spanish speaking only represent 2.9% of the Federal work force, with virtual exclusion from executive jobs.

The period from 1966 through 1971 testifies to the fact that the Spanish speaking have been under-represented by over 50% with no significant improvement this year.

While I do not believe that population parity should be used as the only yardstick in evaluating Federal performance, it does provide an excellent guide to whether or not job equality has been achieved. Given present rates of increase in Federal employment, the Spanish speaking must wait well over half a century before achieving job parity with all other groups.

In California the Spanish speaking make up 16% of the population but hold only 5.6% of local Federal jobs. In Los Angeles county, they comprise 18% of the population but only 6.2% of the Federal work force.

COURT ACTION

The failure of the Government to immediately end this exclusion prompted various community groups to file civil suits against both Federal and local governments. It was for this reason that I joined with the national League of United Latin American Citizens and the American G.I. Forum in suing the Federal Government. The suit, filed in late 1971 and now under appeals, seeks an order requiring the Government to develop and execute an employment plan that would end job discrimination against the Spanish speaking.

Similarly, the Los Angeles City Employees Chicano Association proposed and won City approval for an advisory affirmative action committee to advance equal employment in the City's work force.

These actions are positive efforts to open up opportunities to groups traditionally excluded from government jobs while, at the same time, maintaining our civil service and merit system.

The representation of the Spanish speaking in our government cannot be overstressed. It is an important key to gaining a deeper commitment to the problems and priorities of the more than 12 million Spanish speaking Americans.

AID TO DISTRICT

Our District has received a number of important Federal grants or contracts for various programs. Included among these are:

YOUTH TRAINING

A \$250,000 Department of Labor contract to the East Los Angeles United Community Efforts, Inc., for basic education and skill training programs for youth.

EARLY EDUCATION

A \$1.2 million grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity to the Los Angeles Unified School District to administer a Follow Through Program. The grant funds an early education program for former Head Start and other preschool children from low income areas.

MARAVILLA HOUSING

A \$10 million contract from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the Los Angeles County Housing Authority to modernize and rehabilitate the Maravilla Housing Project. Also, a \$50,000 OEO grant to the East Los Angeles Community Union, Inc., to develop, among other community projects, a relocation program for Maravilla Project residents displaced temporarily during its redevelopment.

FAMILY HEALTH

A \$630,000 contract from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to the East Los Angeles Health Task Force for a family health center to serve the residents of East Los Angeles and Montebello. The program would offer a prepaid family health plan and would eventually enroll over 10,000 members.

HIGHER EDUCATION

A \$105,000 Office of Education grant to Cal State, Los Angeles for special services to disadvantaged students, and \$78,000 to Centro Joaquin Murieta de Aztlan, Inc., for a Talent Search program.

OUTLAW THE CRIMINAL INSTEAD OF FIREARMS

HON. JACK F. KEMP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks I have received hundreds of letters in my office relating to gun control legislation. There is a recurring theme in most of them, and it was most succinctly expressed by my friend and constituent, Otto Neubrand, when he said:

Outlawing firearms will not stop crime; only swift prosecution and appropriate punishment will have any effect on the criminal.

Legislation which I have introduced would strengthen penalties for crimes committed with a firearm by prohibiting the suspension of sentences and probationary sentences and by providing for consecutive rather than concurrent terms of imprisonment for criminals convicted of using a firearm in the commission of a felony.

Following the attempted assassination of Gov. George Wallace, Congress once again is rushing to strengthen gun control laws. If stricter gun laws would mean that guns would effectively be kept out of the hands of criminals and would constitute a meaningful deterrent to the hideous crimes that have been committed recently, I feel certain that such legislation would have the support of every Member of the Congress. Regrettably, past experience shows that this has not been the case with restrictive gun legislation.

New York City has the strictest gun laws in the country. For over 50 years they have had the famous Sullivan Act. Guns are illegal if they are not registered or if they are not registered and a permit or license is not issued to own or carry them. In recent years, registration and licensing requirements have been broadened to cover the entire State. Yet in this city where registration and a permit are required, only 20,000 permits for handguns have been issued out of an estimated 500,000 guns. Some estimates are much higher, and the New York Times puts the figure at 1 million illegal guns in the city of New York.

Not only have the antigun laws failed with respect to registration and permits, but statistics show that States which have enacted restrictive laws have experienced an increase in homicide rates. In New York the rate has been steadily increasing—from 3.7 per 100,000 in 1960, to 6.5 in 1968. The homicide rate for New York City is nearly 2½ times the national average.

This month's National Review magazine carries an article by Miss M. F. Harvey which supports the contention that only certain knowledge of strong and swift punishment will effectively deter an individual intent upon a crime. The article, "They Have Gun Controls in England," follows:

LETTER FROM LONDON—THEY HAVE GUN CONTROLS IN ENGLAND

(By M. F. Harvey)

The attempted assassination of George Wallace has put the issue of "gun control" back on page one—coincidentally, at a time when capital punishment is widely believed to be on the way out. The experience of Britain, which has no capital punishment and lots of gun control, is instructive in this double context. In 1957, when the British revised their traditional, and very stern, homicide laws, the murderer who killed with a gun was still liable to be hanged; but the murderer who used less direct methods was more likely than before to be guilty of "non capital" murder (meaning there'd be no death penalty for him) or he might even be let off with a short prison term for manslaughter. So what happened? The number of murders with guns declined, but there was a marked increase in the number of killings by beating, kicking and other means.

Obviously, it is not necessary to have a gun to commit murder. But political crackpots, as well as common criminals, find that guns are handier and more efficient than other weapons. Indeed, the possession of a firearm can be so valuable to a criminal that he will go to great lengths to obtain one. How, then, is the robber or would-be killer "deterred" from getting his hands on such a weapon, and from using it?

For many years, the British thought they had the answer. Unless you were a farmer, a sportsman, a soldier or a policeman on special duty, it was illegal to possess fire-

arms. Since no law will make all citizens law-abiding all of the time there were always, each year, a certain number of "firearms offenses" in Britain. The interesting development in recent years, however, is that firearms have become virtually uncontrollable in Britain, despite the fact that gun-control laws have become more sophisticated and penalties for violations are far more severe.

For example, in 1940-44 only eight hundred persons were "proceeded against" for firearms violations in England and Wales, on a yearly average. More than a decade later, in 1956, the figure was still under nine hundred. Throughout this period, the penalties imposed by the old Firearms Act of 1937 were relatively light—mostly fines or a few months' imprisonment. But during the early 1960s firearms offenses increased so markedly that the 1937 Act was revised and, in 1965, heavier fines were supplemented by up to ten years' imprisonment if guns were used in the course of a serious crime or to resist arrest. By 1965 the number of persons proceeded against for firearms offenses had increased to 2,880; the figure had climbed to an unprecedented 5,275 by 1970.

The failure of the 1965 Firearms Act to control the illegal possession and use of guns in Britain became apparent during a period when all serious crimes in England—including homicides—were increasing at a staggering rate. When did this increase start, and why?

Let us first note that there was relatively little change from 1946 to 1956. The average total of all indictable offenses remained only slightly above 470,000 for those years. But by 1960, only three years after passage of the 1957 Homicide Act, indictable offenses were up to 743,713—and homicides (excluding vehicular homicides) had increased from a per capita rate of 1.8 convictions per million to 2.9 per million. By 1965, there was no doubt that Britain was experiencing the most shocking crime wave in her history—indictable offenses were up to 1,333,882 for that year alone.

But statistics did not prevent the "humanists" and the doctrinaire left-wingers in Britain's Labor Party from voting the complete abolition of capital punishment. They argued that non-application of the death penalty (as modified in 1957) really had nothing to do either with the new increases in firearms offenses or with the remarkable increase in crime generally. Apparently, the Labor Party hoped the more severe penalties in the 1965 Firearms Act would help prevent murder by gun, just as they hoped murder wouldn't increase once the death penalty—already weakened by the 1957 law—was no longer on the books.

WHAT REALLY HAPPENED?

In 1965 the homicide rate in Britain (combining convictions for both murder and non-vehicular manslaughter) had increased to 3.95 per million and it increased again to at least 5.8 (possibly higher) in 1970. Now it is hard for anyone to argue that a murder has occurred—in Britain or anywhere else—simply because the penalty for murder has been lessened. Not even the wisest judge or jury, or the cleverest defense lawyer or prosecuting attorney, can know *exactly* what has gone on in the mind of the murderer. If he claims that his crime was unpremeditated, perhaps he's talked himself into believing this even if the judge and jury decide that the evidence is all against him. It is extremely difficult, however, to argue that armed robberies—whether or not they end in murder—are unpremeditated.

In every armed robbery, there is a certain amount of planning on what sort of weapon to obtain and how to use it. How, then, would most people judge the evidence if it could be shown that, with every step toward the weakening and eventual abolition of the

death penalty in Britain, armed robberies increased along with homicides?

In the October 1971 issue of the British Police Federation's monthly magazine, *Police*, Chief Inspector Colin Greenwood, a firearms expert from Yorkshire, published such a study. He showed that, in the metropolitan area of London, armed robberies from the end of World War II up until 1956 were relatively few (between 130 and 138 per year). But following the 1957 Homicide Act, the incidence of armed robberies in London increased as did homicides generally in England. By 1965, when the Labor government decided to abolish completely the death penalty for murder, armed robberies in London numbered 702; by 1969, the last year of Greenwood's study, they had jumped to nine hundred fifty. The use of firearms in these robberies—rather than other weapons such as iron coshes or knives, increased from nineteen cases in 1956 to 272 cases by 1969. And a report just released shows an appalling increase of 42 per cent in murders in 1971 over the year before—177 murders in 1971 as against 106 in 1970.

There is no way to explain why conviction figures both for murder and manslaughter increased so steeply after 1957—along with armed robberies, firearms offenses, and annual figures for all indictable offenses known to the police—without noticing that, until 1957 the killing of another human being, whether in cold blood, in a robbery or in the heat of a personal passion, always meant a "murder" trial and, except in cases of insanity, a strong probability that the killer would hang. After passage of the 1957 Homicide Act, criminals stayed away from guns—and kicked or bludgeoned or knifed their victim to death—only until it became clear that even to kill someone with a gun in Britain no longer meant that you would have to hang for murder. Your lawyer might now plead manslaughter: If he failed, there was now always an appeal. And it is still that way in Britain, for even with the death penalty completely removed from the books, you can appeal to have your penalty completely removed from the books, you can appeal to have your murder conviction changed to "attempted murder" or "wounding with intent"—even though the victims are all dead—and be out of prison again in two or three years.

The failure of gun controls in Britain is probably the best evidence available anywhere in the world to demonstrate that it is only capital punishment—the criminal's fear of "judicial homicide"—which deters the predators in human society from taking the lives of innocent victims if they are strong enough, are armed with firearms, and know they won't die for the murder they have committed. These British figures are relatively unknown in the U.S. They would have had relevance in the congressional debate on gun control that followed in the wake of the Wallace assassination attempt.

A TRIBUTE TO BRIGADIER WILLIAM BENTON

HON. WILLIAM J. KEATING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay a special tribute to an outstanding citizen, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, a gentleman who has contributed his skills and dedicated his life to the Salvation Army.

The following editorial by radio station WLW in Cincinnati describes Brigadier William Benton's distinguished record of service:

WLW EDITORIAL

Dr. Albert Schweitzer once said, "Seek always to do some good somewhere. Every man has to seek in his own way to make his own self more noble and to realize his own true worth." This philosophy has been a way of life for Brigadier William Benton, Director of the Men's Social Service Center in Norwood.

Brigadier Benton's a native of Cincinnati, and he has spent the 60 years since his birth in a Salvation Army home helping his fellow man.

After decades of devoted service through the Salvation Army in various parts of the Midwest, Brigadier Benton returned to Cincinnati in 1971 to head the vast service center in Norwood . . . and now the Army has called him again. He leaves the Queen City this week to become Secretary of the Men's Social Service Centers of the Eastern Division, a responsibility that covers 42 centers in 12 states.

Cincinnati will miss Brigadier Benton . . . a soldier for God who fights for the homeless, the sick and the misguided.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT MUST BE AMENDED

HON. WILEY MAYNE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. MAYNE. Mr. Speaker, on September 13, I testified before the House Education and Labor Committee's Subcommittee on Select Labor in support of substantial amendments to the Occupational Safety and Health Act. I am pleased to insert in the RECORD at this time the text of my statement before the Select Labor Subcommittee:

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN WILEY MAYNE BEFORE THE SELECT LABOR SUBCOMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Select Labor Subcommittee, I appreciate your affording me this opportunity to appear before you in support of amending the Occupational Safety and Health Act in order to make its provisions reasonable and its objectives feasible, to enable the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to target enforcement through a rifle rather than shotgun approach, to exempt small farmers and small businesses from an Act and from standards and regulations designed to counter safety and health hazards and patterns in big industries, and to enable those responsible for enforcement of the Act to negotiate consent agreements in order to obtain reasonable compliance with the objective of the Act rather than impose automatic mandatory penalties.

I support strongly the objective of obtaining improved conditions of safety and health for all Americans—but common sense and perspective are necessary to accomplish these commendable goals.

It is not common sense to expect a small farmer or small business to be able to undertake the same type of record-keeping, supervision of employees, installation of modern safety devices, etc. as could be reasonably expected of giant industry. Certainly the circumstances which might require such measures in giant industry do not necessarily apply to the small firm where

each employee is aware of the layout and possible dangers and can be expected to avoid them through his own efforts.

When the Occupational Safety and Health Act was before the House, I supported adoption of the substitute bill and was pleased that the House adopted that substitute. The substitute was far more reasonable than the version reported to the House, and had it become law in that form, I am sure that many of the problems rising daily under the Occupational Safety and Health Act would have been avoided. I regret that in the late hours of that Congress, the Conference reported a version that accepted many of the Senate amendments, and that that version became law. It is not too late to correct that mistake, and to enact remedial amendments.

It has become abundantly clear that regulations being applied under the Williams-Steiger OSHA Act of 1970 are more far reaching than was the intent of the Congress. Many Congressmen who supported the act, as I did, believed it was principally aimed at the larger employers where, in total, the hazards to the safety and health of employees was greatest; where correction of even a single hazard would result in maximum benefits at a cost the employer could afford.

I find however that the law, as implemented, is equally applicable to an employer whether he has one or thousands of employees or regardless of whether the work site is permanent or one that changes with the completion of each project.

The regulations as drawn are grossly arbitrary. Many are highly impractical, if not totally impossible to comply with.

In principle I wholeheartedly support safe and healthful working conditions. However, I believe there is a vast difference in the relationship between employer and employee depending on whether the number of employees is few or many. Ordinarily there is a more personal relationship between employer and employee in small manufacturing and farming operations.

Often this relationship is so personal that names and even ages of members of each others families are well known to both. Not only the safety and health but the entire welfare of each family is a real concern to the other.

Furthermore this type of operation does not experience the turnover in employees inherent in large operations. Consequently the employee is more often working in familiar surroundings where injury incidence is less. Very often with the employer at his side, subject to the same working conditions. This is particularly true of those engaged in farming.

Farmers themselves have made real strides in guarding against safety and health hazards peculiar to their occupation even before the enactment of this law. Farm equipment manufacturers have done an enviable job in providing safer equipment. Farm organizations and the extension service have had extensive and effective educational programs to reduce farm accidents. It is highly questionable whether this act with its maze of record keeping and impractical requirements can do better. It may well antagonize small employers to the point where ears may be closed even to reasonable safety requirements.

The cost of complying with OSHA regulations is prohibitive for many small businesses and manufacturing plants. Some have told me that they will be forced to discontinue their enterprises rather than comply. Older operators are more apt to sell out than comply, usually at a loss since if the business is to continue the new owners have already discounted the purchase price by the amount of the cost of updating facilities to meet safety regulations. By far the majority of these people can point to years of doing

business without as much as a minor accident. Most say they would be willing to spend the money if they were convinced that they were actually buying safety. They view many of the rules as being ridiculous. Let me point out a few.

The equipment repairman reporting to a farm for a 2½ hour repair job must before starting the job ascertain if toilet facilities are within 200 feet of the work site, gather information on telephone numbers of the nearest fire station, hospital, and ambulance service. If he has a crew of men, no work can begin until this is done. But the time of these men is valuable and must be paid for. Naturally, the customer pays. Now let's suppose this repair job is being done to feeding equipment in a feed lot with a few hundred cattle in the lots. From a health stand point is it reasonable to expect that with tons of animal wastes already present that a little additional human waste is going to create a health hazard? In this frame, the requirement for toilet facilities to be placed directly at the work site to accommodate the workmen is highly unreasonable. This kind of arbitrary requirement is a real hardship on the livestock producers in my district and for the people that service their equipment. In such circumstances a worker who wishes to use toilet facilities should not be unwilling to go to the farmhouses even though it may be more than 200 feet away. Under the rules any repair job over 7 ft. above the floor or ground requires the erection of scaffolding. Even if only one board or panel is to be replaced. It likely takes a half hour to erect the scaffold and ten minutes to make the repairs.

Replacement of blower pipe on a silo requires either a net or a complex system of ropes secured every five feet. Yet the same requirement is not made for linemen climbing utility poles. A safety belt should and does provide an ample margin of safety in both cases.

Wire mesh is required over sky lights, without regard to whether the light is made of glass or other transparent materials which would present no hazard at all should it break.

Some requirements are so restrictive as to render the machine or equipment to which they apply inoperative.

If complied with the rule that an air gun for cleaning purposes be limited to 30 pounds per square inch (30 PSI) renders this tool useless as a cleaner. The restriction that limits main line air pressure to 100 PSI makes most air powered tools inoperative.

Some modification of the air pressure rules is rumored but repair shop operators in my area tell me that it is difficult to get rule changes in writing. It seems that we have been successful in altering the small operators in my district to the new regulations. We should be equally effective in notifying them of any changes.

These are only a few of the reasons I am co-sponsoring a bill that will exempt farmers, small businesses and manufacturers with 15 or less employees from an Act which is neither necessary nor appropriate for such small operators. Compliance as well as administrative effort and cost are completely out of reason for these small employers. Permit me to suggest that an insurance company insuring the employer for employee liability is a most effective persuader in getting employers to eliminate safety and health hazards.

Among the bills before you are H.R. 13090, H.R. 13872, and H.R. 14408 which I sponsored or cosponsored. I strongly urge the incorporation of these bills into whatever Occupational Safety and Health Amendments legislation the Committee may report. They include the following provisions, 1. the exemption of small businesses and farms with 15 or less

employees from the Act, 2. the exclusion of business with 100 or less employees for one year, 3. enabling the employer to establish a safety committee, 4. authorizing the Secretary to exclude classes of employers from application of standards he determines are unreasonable to apply to those classes, 5. modification of standards where compliance is not feasible, 6. authorizing the Secretary of Labor to require physical examinations of employees where appropriate, 7. the availability of certain affirmative defenses which I believe are fully justified, 8. authorizing the Secretary to negotiate compliance agreements in lieu of automatic imposition of penalties for violations, 9. excluding from coverage exchanges of help without monetary compensation, such as neighborly farmer exchanges of help.

I also strongly favor allowing a penalty free abatement period for those employers found to be in violation of the act upon determination of deficiencies. A consent order including a time table for correction, should be agreed to by both parties. Only when the consent order is violated should a penalty be assessed.

This would seem to be more in keeping with the American system. In addition, inspectors should be permitted to be called in for consultation by employers without fear of having penalties invoked should the inspectors find violations. (As the law stands now inspectors cannot be used as consultants. If they enter upon the premises of an employer they must make a thorough inspection. If they are investigating a complaint they must only look into the complaint only). It is unreasonable to expect that regulations as new and far reaching as those being implemented under this act will meet with instant compliance. The best way to eliminate safety and health standards is for industry, business, labor and government to work together in informing, educating and then being reasonable in enforcing standards.

I was pleased to support amendment of the Labor-HEW Appropriations bill to exempt small businesses and farms from enforcement of the Act, and intend to support similar amendments to the Appropriations bill when it is again reported to the House if the Occupational Safety and Health Act has not been amended in the meantime. I am also pleased that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration apparently will soon put into effect the proposed regulation exempting firms with 8 or less employees from recordkeeping requirements under OSHA, and that the Solicitor of the Department of Labor issued a letter opinion to the effect that farm help exchanges without compensation are not to be considered as covered. However, these do not provide the permanent changes in the language of the statute which I believe must be made if this Act is to be enforced.

THE NEW DIPLOMACY

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, latest reports about the State Department's actions in the United Nations raise serious question about the effectiveness of "new" diplomacy and the ability of our diplomats to retain old friends.

But, then under the new alinement of powers, State may feel that we do not need the friendship of England and

France when we are said to have bought the friendship of Russia and Red China.

I include a related newsclipping following my remarks at this point:

[From the Washington Star and Daily News, Sept. 13, 1972]

UNITED STATES ATTACKS ANGLO-FRENCH VOTES IN U.N.

(By Kenneth J. Freed)

High-ranking State Department officials called the British and French votes during the latest United Nations Security Council debate on Mideast violence "an outrage."

The United States vetoed a Security Council resolution, aimed at Israeli raids on Lebanon and Syria, because it did not include condemnation of Arab terrorist acts which provoked the retaliatory attacks.

"It was unconscionable for the Western European allies to support that resolution," a top-level department official said.

The belated denunciation of Great Britain and France—the veto came Sunday night—is acknowledged by administration officials as part of a diplomatic arm-twisting aimed at toughening international efforts against air piracy and other terrorist acts.

FAILURE WITH FRANCE

The officials claimed some success for this blunt method, but they conceded failure in other cases, particularly with France.

The mixed results are seen in the current sessions in Washington of a legal subcommittee of the International Civil Aviation Organization. The group was convened a week and a half ago to draft proposals for enforcing existing agreements against airplane hijacking and sabotage.

The France delegation has refused to go along with American demands for sanctions, including denying landing rights for any nation not acting against air pirates.

In admitted retaliation, the United States this week canceled a meeting with the French on extending American landing rights for airlines operating from France.

BRITISH MOVE CLOSER

The British have come under generally less public criticism for their stand at the ICAO meeting, but administration officials point to American pressure as resulting in a compromise stand by London—closer to the U.S. view.

Sources attribute the British position to public pressure arising from the Munich Olympics incident as well as to the American government's expressions of dissatisfaction.

However, the French have not been moved at all by the cancellation of the meeting on landing-rights. Gilbert Guillaume, chairman of the French delegation at the ICAO meetings, says his government won't give in to threats.

The Nixon administration focusing attention now on air piracy because the ICAO meeting is still in session. But officials say this is just part of an over-all effort to end such terrorist acts as the Arab commando attack on the Israeli Olympic team.

MOST TERRIBLE EVENT IN OLYMPIC HISTORY

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I add my voice in indignation and horror to the chorus of anguish which has risen from my colleagues and the people of my district concerning the

recent shadow of death which fell on Munich. Violence has always bred violence. And today, in confirmation, we can only look back in disbelief at the most terrible event in Olympic history. The team of Israel arrived in Munich with dreams of fair play, hard fought individual and team competition, and—perhaps for a few—gold and silver medals, honor, and respect for themselves and their country.

The Israeli's tried. But they soon found themselves involved as hostages of the Black September movement in an act of unnecessary violence that dishonored the entire Arab cause. Eleven Israeli's, five Arab commandos, and one German policeman died as the midnight darkness at the Munich Airport exploded into small-arms fire and detonating hand grenades. The tactics employed by the Black Septemberists dishonored the millions of Arabs the commandos so falsely represented.

I strongly support the U.S. veto of Secretary Bush and personally condemn every Arab country that harbors criminals and groups that promote international violence.

MRS. EMMIE LEWIS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply grieved on Friday, September 8, 1972, to learn that Mrs. John H. Lewis had passed away. Her absence will be felt in Cleveland and throughout this Nation for many, many years to come.

Mrs. Lewis, or Emmie, as she was known by her friends, is survived by three children whose own accomplishments are living testimony to Mrs. Lewis' deep dedication to the Cleveland community.

Surviving are Mrs. Anita Lewis Polk, deputy director of the Cleveland Urban League; Dr. John H. Lewis, a pediatrician; and Mr. F. Wesley Lewis of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.

Emmie Garlington was born in Athens, Ga. Until she and her late husband, John H. "Boss" Lewis, moved to Cleveland, she was active in the field of education in the South. She served as a teacher and later as a principal. She was responsible for developing several programs for the Jefferson County school system in Alabama. While in the South, she was a member of the Monarch's Social Club auxiliary, and the American Teachers Association. She founded the Progressive Thirteen Club, which will soon celebrate its 50th anniversary.

In Cleveland she taught at the Quincy and Anton Gardina elementary schools. She organized the Cleveland chapter of Tots and Teens, and established offices along the eastern seaboard, in Washington, D.C., and Baltimore, and in Alabama.

Among her other activities was the founding of the Novelettes and the Anthropos. She was also a member of the Leisure Hour Ladies, Sigma Gamma Rho

Sorority, the Cleveland Urban League, the American Red Cross, and the Fairfax Foundation.

Mrs. Lewis was a charter member and past president of the Phi Delta Kappa teachers' sorority. And, just prior to her death, she had completed purchase of life memberships in the NAACP for herself and her late husband.

Mr. Speaker, the death of Mrs. Emmie Lewis means the loss of one of Cleveland's greatest educators and most active civic leaders. I join with the Lewis family in mourning her passing and I consider it an everlasting privilege to have known and loved her.

MARVIN JOHNSON WINS BRONZE MEDAL

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, on September 5 I indulged personal pride in placing in the RECORD mention of 18-year-old Marvin Johnson—along with his coach and trainer, Mr. Colin "Champ" Chaney, both of Indianapolis, Ind.

Despite the tragedy and the grave tone on which the international Olympic games ended—and despite the fact that Marvin Johnson earned, for himself and this country, the bronze instead of the gold medal in middleweight boxing competition—my own pride, and that of everyone in Indianapolis, remains undiminished.

So in gratitude to this young man—for his achievement, his mature and sportsmanlike conduct, and those thrilling moments he gave us all—I insert here the words of Thomas R. Keating's column in last Monday's Indianapolis Star:

MARV'S COME LONG, LONG WAY

(By Thomas R. Keating)

In a small house at 1606 North New Jersey Street yesterday afternoon, a family gathered to watch on television as one of their own received the only medal won by an Indianapolis resident in the 20th Olympiad.

When teen-age boxer Marvin Johnson stepped to the platform to receive his bronze medal for third place in the middleweight division, someone in the room commented that it was a long, long way from 16th and New Jersey to Munich, Germany.

The distance is even more amazing when you consider that it was only three years ago that Marvin, unsure and awkward, appeared at the St. Rita PAL Club boxing gym and asked Colin (Champ) Chaney to teach him how to fight.

Now, although defeated by a Russian boxer at Munich, Marvin has proven himself one of the best amateurs in the world—and he's still only 18 years old.

Two years ago, when he was being interviewed for his first newspaper story, he had wondered "if in 10 years when I look back on this story you're going to write, I'll think that was the best time of my life or just the beginning."

According to Marvin's father, R. L. Johnson, a tall, 50-year-old construction worker, it is only the beginning. There's lots more to come.

"I can tell you this for sure," said the elder

Johnson. "Marvin's amateur days are over. He'll turn pro this fall along with my older son Henry (a 156-pound national AAU champ himself) and they are both going to be world champs some day."

"You wouldn't believe the offers I've listened to in the last year," Johnson continued. "Why, two men from Fort Worth, Tex., sat right here in my living room six months ago and offered to put \$50,000 in the bank in my name if I would sign a contract for Marvin. But, I didn't because Marvin wanted to fight in the Olympics."

"Both my sons were born and raised right here in Indianapolis and I want them to stay right here and fight," he added. "There's a group of local businessmen and doctors who want to form a corporation and back Marvin like the groups that backed Cassius Clay and Joe Frazier. That's probably what will happen."

"There's only one thing that Marvin insists on in any contract he signs. He says that as long as he ever fights, Champ Chaney is going to be in his corner. Marvin wouldn't take a million-dollar offer unless Champ was a part of it."

Like all mothers, Ruth Johnson sees things from a little different angle. Right now, she mainly wants to see the fifth of her nine children get home safely from Germany.

"I haven't seen Marvin now for three months," she explained. "And while he may be a real good fighter, he's still only 18 and with all that trouble over there at the Olympics, I'll breathe a sigh of relief when I can see him home being fed and treated right."

"Of course I was very sad when he lost," she said, "because it meant so much to him to win, but I have to admit I was glad when the referee stopped the fight because Marvin was getting hit far too many times and I didn't want him hurt."

"If I had my way, I'd rather see Marvin try college for awhile and then if he wanted to pursue his boxing career, all right. I want him to have something to fall back on. But, Marvin is well-known now and I guess boxing is something he has to do."

Outside the Johnson home, little brother Fenton, a 13-year-old who has ripped off eight straight wins in the ring as a 112-pounder was basking in his brother's glory and dreaming his own dreams.

Down the street about half a block, two stringy youngsters about seven years old, were squared off and throwing harmless punches at each other, drawing air on most of their swings.

"I'm Marvin," drawled one of the boys. "You're Cassius Clay."

"I am not," the other boy replied. "You was Marvin yesterday and I ain't going to box with you no more if you keep cheating. You is Clay."

"OK," the first boy said reluctantly. "But only for awhile."

COMMEMORATING MEXICO'S DAY OF INDEPENDENCE

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my fellow Americans who this week are commemorating the 162d anniversary of the birth of the free and independent Republic of Mexico. Hundreds of thousands of Americans of Mexican descent are proudly recalling the day of September 16, 1810,

when the Mexican patriot, Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, proclaimed to the world in his "Grito de Dolores" that no longer would the yoke of colonialism be tolerated by the people of Mexico.

The American people should justly join the Mexican people in celebrating Mexico's Day of Independence. Of the many things our peoples have in common, none is so pronounced as the ideals of freedom, liberty, and justice under which our two nations were founded.

Many are the fine groups that proudly help celebrate the Fiestas Patrias. I would like to commend one in particular. Since its inception in 1921 in the city of Los Angeles, Calif., by Mr. Eduardo Ruiz, the Comision Honorifica Mexicana has been actively promoting cultural and civic participation. In my own congressional district, La Comision Honorifica Mexicana de San Jose has been a source of civic pride for the second largest "Colonia Mexicana" in the state of California since 1937.

I salute the "Semana Mexicana's" cultural events in recalling the great contribution of the Mexican people to the American culture. I am proud of the civic participation of the commission and join with its leadership and my fellow Americans in saying "viva Mexico".

TRANSPORTATION QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

HON. RICHARD G. SHOUP

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. SHOUP. Mr. Speaker, about a month ago I sent a questionnaire to the businessmen in the First District of Montana. It dealt with modes of transport utilized by local small businesses. The following analysis indicates the questionnaire results and does not represent any particular views I may have. It also is a limited sample with 184 responding out of the 1,140 that were surveyed.

The questionnaire included two types of inquiries. First, the businessmen were asked what type of carriers they used and then the extent to which each was utilized.

As one would guess, very few western district businessmen rely solely on any one type of carrier to conduct their business. Only 11 percent of those persons responding said that they used any one type of carrier for their sole means of transportation of goods. Some 93 percent of the respondents said they never use barges, which is to be expected since Montana's rivers are rarely used in such commerce.

Unfortunately, several businessmen did not specify what type of carrier they meant when they marked our "other" classification. Those that did, however, mentioned: First, United Parcel Service, second, a shipping association operating in their area; or third, indicated their business had its own transportation facilities.

About 85 percent stated that they seldom or never use freight forwarders. Railway Express received a similar number of replies with 86 percent indicating "seldom" or "never" used. Air service received a 63 percent rating indicating seldom or never in their response; 51 percent of the businessmen said they seldom or never use railroad services. Finally, 53 percent of the respondents stated that they seldom or never use buses in their businesses.

The last category is that of the "frequently" or "solely" used carriers. Those in this division were trucks with 80 percent and the Postal Service with 88 percent.

On rating transport quality provided by the carriers, only one of the categories received a substantial number of replies indicating that it provided excellent service. This was the bus industry which received an excellent rating from 31 percent of the respondents. The others receiving excellent were air service, 15 percent; postal service, 13 percent; and trucks 10 percent. On the other extreme, 30 percent of those who commented about the service provided by freight forwarders stated that the service was unsatisfactory. REA came in a close second with 28 percent, and the railroads were third in complaints with 17 percent.

By combining "good" and "excellent" ratings buses received a vote of 92 percent of those replying, airways received a vote of 90 percent, the Postal Service received a vote of 59 percent, and the railroads received a vote of 53 percent.

In summation, it would seem that the railroads, trucks, buses, and Postal Service are the services which are most heavily used. Of these services, trucks and buses are well liked for the services they provide. Air service is also well viewed but is little used. The other services are used less and are less well liked as to the quality which they provide.

PROGRAMS OF PEACEFUL COMMUNICATIONS, 1972

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, 3 years ago the Congress approved a new provision in the foreign aid bill entitled "Programs of Peaceful Communications," section 220.

The provision resulted from hearings by the Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments into the use of modern communications technology for developmental purposes.

Those hearings pointed up the need for a focal point within the Agency for International Development—AID—for programs which would use modern communication methods for educational, health, agricultural, and community development purposes in less developed countries.

For the past 3 years, section 220 has provided the mechanism whereby funds could be directed to that objective. Each year I have asked AID to provide me with a report on the implementation of the section and each year the Agency has complied with a detailed summary of activities.

The current report is cumulative through fiscal year 1972. It shows that since April 1970 the number of projects designed to implement section 220 has risen from 14, representing a commitment of \$4.5 million, to 38 projects with a cumulative commitment of \$23.7 million.

During this period of growth the Agency's policy has been one of caution and experimentation because relatively little is yet known about the most successful ways in which these modern technologies can be harnessed to develop tasks.

There has, however, been measurable progress in the field, much of which can be credited to section 220 programs, and the future should see even greater advances.

Because of the significant potential of the programs funded under section 220, I am taking this opportunity to acquaint my colleagues with them by including in the record at this point a letter from AID's director of congressional liaison and the summary of the larger, 29-page report which has been submitted to me by the Agency.

The items follow:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AGENCY
FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT,
Washington, D.C., August 5, 1972.

Hon. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI,
Chairman, Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments,
Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Enclosed is a progress report, cumulative through FY 1972, on implementation by this Agency of Section 220 of the Foreign Assistance Act.

The highlights of our activity are contained in the Summary, comprising the first three pages of the report. We believe that gratifying progress has been made in both the number and quality of projects which seek to develop and utilize communications technology for development.

As indicated in the report, since April 1970, the number of projects designed to implement Section 220 has risen from 14, representing a commitment of \$4.5 million, to 38 projects with a cumulative commitment of \$23.7 million through FY 1972. These activities now involve direct funding of nine major American institutions and six developing countries.

The number of developing countries assisted indirectly is much larger through the outreach of the U.S. institutions and through AID support to Regional Centers for educational technology, such as the Center for Educational Technology and Innovation in East Asia.

We would stress, however, that in spite of its great potential, communications technology for development remains in an experimental state. We are therefore concentrating on field trials and research in such areas as learning effectiveness, reaching out-of-school populations, higher quality software, management and costs. We expect to be able to report on full scale applications in a few countries in the reasonably near future.

The continuing support of your Subcommittee has been of great encouragement and assistance to us in implementation of programs for peaceful communications.

Sincerely yours,

MATTHEW J. HARVEY,
Director, Congressional Liaison Staff.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
REPORT OF PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING SECTION
220, FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT—AUTHORIZING
PROGRAMS FOR PEACEFUL COMMUNICATIONS
FOR DEVELOPMENT

Summary

Section 220 of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) authorized funds for programs of peaceful communications which make use of television and related technologies, including satellite transmissions, for educational, health, agricultural, and community development purposes in the less developed countries.

The report of the House Foreign Affairs Committee of November 6, 1969 elaborated upon this section, pointing out that, while the United States has pioneered in technology, it has done little in the important area of applying the technology to meet development needs of the LDCs. AID was directed to emphasize the "software" non-technical aspects of communications systems.

Over the three years since Section 220 was added to the Act, AID has made considerable progress in enhancing the U.S. capability and in assisting the less developed countries in the use of communications technologies for development purposes. Whereas in April 1970 we reported 14 projects in this field totalling \$4.5 million, the Appendix to this report lists 38 projects totalling \$23.7 million cumulative through fiscal year 1972.

The numbers of projects and the dollar expenditures in these reports are not entirely comparable. Though there have been substantial additional investments in communications for development, we have also made more refined studies of projects in education, agriculture, health, population and community development which have important communications components as vehicles for achieving the primary objectives of these projects.

Progress toward fulfilling the aims of Section 220 cannot, however, be measured entirely in terms of numbers. The true measure of the capability must be made in qualitative terms. Over the three year period AID has strengthened its understanding of the potential of communications technology. At the same time we have gained new insights into the problems related to its use in developing countries.

The application of technical knowledge and systems to human problems of development will require sustained, coordinated efforts by both the developing countries and the assistance agencies for at least a decade. Institutions supported by AID—including the Academy for Educational Development, Florida State University; the East-West Center at the University of Hawaii; U.C.L.A., and the University of Chicago—are working with the LDCs to explore the potential application of communications technology in education, population and agriculture. Actual testing of the possibilities has, however, thus far been limited to pilot educational projects in such countries as El Salvador, Korea, Brazil and Ivory Coast. Work in the field to date has convinced us that while widespread application of the technology must come, it cannot and should not be undertaken in a vacuum. A television in every village school will accomplish little without accompanying reforms in curriculum, teacher training and educational administration.

The potential uses of communications media to spread knowledge in education, agriculture, nutrition, family planning, and health are enormous. However, effective use outside the classroom, as well as in the for-

mal school system, requires commitment by developing country leaders to a broad concept of education for development. This comprehension and determination exists today in only a few developing countries.

AID has recently completed a comprehensive review of its programs and objectives. The new directions resulting from this review are described in the introduction to the FY 1973 Development and Humanitarian Assistance Congressional Presentation. To an increasing extent, AID will concentrate its resources in an attempt to solve a select group of priority development problems. The prime objective will be to spread the benefits of development to greater numbers of people. Implicit throughout this restructuring of the AID program is the conviction that bold new departures must be made if both the fruits of the Green Revolution and education relevant to the needs of a developing society are to be brought to the majority of people of the developing world at tolerable costs.

In an effort to achieve this breakthrough, we intend to place greater emphasis upon communication in the planning and implementation of our programs. In education this will mean more experimentation with modern communications technology for use in schools and in non-formal education programs. In population, it will mean research and testing of new ways to communicate positive attitudes toward family planning as well as necessary information. Since lack of knowledge rather than lack of food is often the cause of malnutrition in LDCs, we will experiment with various ways to spread information to improve nutrition. Similar efforts will be undertaken to teach farmers how to capitalize on the revolutionary new developments in agriculture.

The absolute economic necessity of bringing useful education and information to more people at a lower cost is now a fundamental tenet of the AID program. With AID assistance, systems analysis is being applied in a number of countries to determine the most economical allocation of scarce resources. For the present, much more needs to be learned about the economies of scale related to communications technology. Nevertheless, it is already clear that modern communications techniques will play an increasingly important role in many aspects of our programming for the future.

JERSEY CITY SEEKS TO DEVELOP
WATERFRONT

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, Jersey City's most important natural resource is its location on the Hudson River opposite the city of New York. Unfortunately, for too many years the port facilities have been disintegrating and very little has been done to revitalize the waterfront.

A most interesting article was published in the Hudson Dispatch on September 13, 1972, describing Jersey City's efforts to effect a renaissance on the waterfront. Because the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is read by some of the most important policymakers in the United States I wish to bring this fact to public attention.

Mr. Speaker, at the conclusion of my remarks I include this article so that all Members of this House as well as the

other body and concerned Americans everywhere will learn that Jersey City is on the move.

The article follows:

REBUILDING OF WATERFRONT—JERSEY CITY VENTURE

"As the Hudson River flows into New York Bay, the landscape adjoining the river is marked by extreme contrast," according to a report describing Jersey City's proposed \$2 billion waterfront development plan.

"On the eastern shore is the powerful skyline of lower Manhattan's office buildings; to the west, the remains of a once thriving industrial area now characterized by rotted piers, half submerged barges and abandoned rail lines and obsolete loft buildings."

To resurrect the waterfront, once the lifehood of Jersey City, the city is about to embark on an ambitious venture which planners say will bring thousands of new jobs to this city, millions of dollars in new tax revenue and possibly as many as 60,000 new residents.

Planning Director Abraham Wallach said the proposed development will be done in three phases over the period of a decade.

"This is the biggest thing that has happened to Jersey City since the first railroad cut was made here to allow the railroad to come through Jersey City to New York," Wallach said.

Wallach, his predecessors and their staffs have been working on plans to revive the waterfront for more than eight years.

And Mayor Paul T. Jordan, since he took office last November, has given his encouragement to the plan, hoping the proposed waterfront renewal will be the shot in the arm this city of 260,000 people needs.

"This represents a crowning achievement for this administration," Jordan said this month when he signed a contract which will result in a \$750,000 master study for the waterfront. The city will only pay about \$50,000 of the study's costs, while the two developers will pay the bulk of the difference.

The two firms signing the agreement with the city, National Kinney Corp. and United Housing Foundation Inc., both of New York City, both have proven records in urban development, according to Jordan.

If the master study is adopted, Kinney will develop some 1,100 acres for industry and may also erect residential units on the riverfront site.

United Housing Foundation plans to build 20,000 middle and high income housing units on the remainder of the 2,200-acre site, which presently is owned by Jersey City, the federal government and several commercial interest.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR RESPONSIBLE PACKAGING AND LABELING BOOKLET

HON. RICHARD G. SHOUP

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. SHOUP. Mr. Speaker, recently I received a copy of the booklet, "Guiding Principles for Responsible Packaging and Labeling" from the Secretary of Commerce, Peter Peterson. I circulated this publication throughout my office and asked each of my staff members to comment on its contents. This is what they had to say:

Jan Brooks, age 21, said:

It's about time the consumers knew exactly what they are buying.

Mrs. Pam Walters, age 25, commented: Of course it's a sound idea, but I wonder how easily it will be for the manufacturer to follow through, and will they?

Roy Julian, age 34, expressed concern about the value of such an extensive effort and wondered whether the added costs will be worth it for the consumers.

Richard Deane, age 19, said:

Everything in this booklet I agree with, however, there are some points that I can't see that they are trying to get across. Overall this is a very meaningful booklet.

Sandy Thompson and Peggy Barta, both age 24, felt greater emphasis should be placed on the nutritional value of the foods. Both commented that our population is overweight and undernourished. Sandy recommended that nutritional tables should be included on more products, written in terms the average shopper can understand. She added that caloric values should be clearly indicated. She felt the current information is too incomplete and technical.

Rudy Honkala, age 52, also felt some of the language was too technical and said he felt there is a lot of material for the shopper to digest on a package.

Jim Redmond, age 26, said:

Let the buyer beware.

He feels it is the buyer's responsibility to insure they get a good deal.

Mike Kilroy, age 24, said:

It is a good idea but listed two things to watch out for: 1. All information put down must be done in such a manner that it can be understood. 2. Shouldn't have so much stuff that shoppers won't bother reading.

Pam DeGroot, age 24, said emphasis should be placed on nutritive value and that it should be easily understood by the consumer. She said:

Then it should be enforced.

As you can see, this packaging and labeling issue is met with differing reactions, even by my staff. I recommend that the Department of Commerce carefully consider the comments of my staff.

IRANIAN ARMY FIGHTS IGNORANCE

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, some years ago in Iran I was strongly impressed by the obvious efforts to improve living and working conditions of the people of that country. The Shah's program obviously is one which is intended to help the populace as a whole. One of the programs in which I was most impressed is that of education. Iran recognizes the fact that it has far to go toward improvements in education and the elimination of illiteracy and is working hard for these goals.

I have noted in the September 1972 VFW magazine a very interesting article on this subject. It is entitled "Iranian Army Fights Ignorance."

The article, by Stella Margold, a U.N. correspondent, spells out the manner in which the military services are contributing toward bringing knowledge to the ignorant and enriching the lives of millions, particularly at the village level. It is well worth reprinting in the RECORD:

IRANIAN ARMY FIGHTS IGNORANCE

(By Stella Margold)

Iran's increasingly important role in free world defense actuated by Britain's withdrawal from "east of Suez" and her vast oil reserves have focused international attention on that Middle Eastern nation.

Indicative of Iran's heightened prestige was President Nixon's visit last spring to Tehran, the capital of what once was called Persia, after signing the arms limitation treaty in Moscow.

And last year Iran captured world attention when Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi presided over the 2,500th anniversary of the foundation of the Persian empire.

A veteran of the World War II Persian Gulf Command, which handled the shipment of lend-lease supplies through Iran to Russia, would be hard-pressed to recognize the new Tehran, with its Western-style traffic jams and the modern buildings built in the past few years.

But even more striking is the emphasis on education and the elimination of illiteracy that has gripped Iran for the past 10 years, ever since the Iranian army and ministry of education at the Shah's behest moved to bring learning to every corner of the country.

Iran's experience is solid evidence that a nation's armed forces can be used to good peaceful effect by benefiting the state they are pledged to defend through attacking some of its most pressing social problems.

Under Iran's "war on illiteracy," army training is combined with a program of combatting ignorance by providing Iranian peasants with knowledge of economics, politics, health, civic activities and worthwhile recreation.

Draftees who were 21 and high school graduates made up the first "literacy corps" personnel, but five years later in 1968 women of the same age and educational background were asked to volunteer for the service to expand it. Minimum age is now 18.

Besides enabling the draftees to help their less fortunate fellow citizens, the literacy corps gives them a chance to enter the teaching field fulltime after they leave the army and to further their own education.

When the program was begun after a national referendum, only 24% of the rural children went to school at all, even though 70% of Iran's 28 million population lived in 50,000 villages. Of the 24% only a fifth were girls. Rampant illiteracy in the past decade has been cut to 20%.

Only a fourth of Iranian teachers were assigned to rural areas after completing no more than the sixth grade, although the countryside accounts for 30% of the nation's production.

If any world leaders were aware of the problem and the need to bring their country into the 20th century, it was the Shah and his sister, Princess Ashraf, who have become internationally known for their advocacy of literacy and their cooperation with UNESCO in furthering education.

When the program began, army trainees were given military and education courses for four months before spending the next 14 working in the field. In May, 1963, the first 200 literacy corpsmen went off to the villages. In 1965 the training period was extended to six months and the service period to 18 months.

An innovation introduced in 1965 was the

drafting and later commissioning of college graduates as school inspectors in villages. Before that inspectors were chosen from among top ranking high school graduates. Their enlisted grade depended on their school records and performance in training. The top 5% became first sergeants, for example.

The six months' basic training for the men consists of 711 hours of military subjects and 345 for educational and professional work in the villages, but the women receive only 144 hours of military training and 792 for their work with the peasants.

Besides teaching elementary subjects to the village children, corpsmen now work as agricultural extension agents, marketing program aides and advisors to farm co-ops. Then there are Boy Scout troops, with camping, handicrafts, education and recreation activities.

Both men and women in the corps set up small libraries, organize recreation for the townspeople, teach games, conduct physical education contests and lecture on health and sanitation.

Formerly the young men were sent to villages near their homes. Now they usually go to remote areas, and the girls are assigned to villages near cities and if possible, close to home. Girls also receive appointments in urban areas, especially where coeducation has been instituted. In the rural areas primary and secondary schools are coeducational.

So far 1,208 corpsmen and 3,808 corpswomen have been trained. Some 316 professors instruct them for the education program. At least 5,000 who have served in the corps are about to be placed in teaching jobs or will continue their education.

A program of advanced teacher training for outstanding corpsmen also was begun in 1965. Their year of study in the teachers' college at Karaj improves the quality of their rural education and means more money and a higher status. On Jan. 21, 1965, two hundred of the best corpsmen who completed their village service began the course at Karaj. Twenty nearby villages were selected as areas for practical field work. Students research specific problems and discuss them with village authorities to improve techniques in their handling. Results are passed on to field workers in the education corps. A 4,000-volume library at the school is stocked with texts on community development, rural sociology and education, all the result of this research.

After completion of the course, graduates become field supervisors in the education corps organization. The top 60 are selected for further study in rural primary education and may go on to study for doctorates in education in major universities abroad.

Another program is university study leading to a bachelor's degree. Each year 20 of the best corpsmen and corpswomen, after completion of service, are admitted to the university without taking the competitive entrance examinations required of high school graduates. They receive a stipend for maintenance and tuition while in school. Those who don't make this program or the one-year course at Karaj may take a university correspondence course. If their marks are good enough, they too may receive the bachelor's degree and a corresponding teaching promotion. In one respect, they are at an advantage because they can continue teaching while studying.

When schools are closed for the summer and the farmers and their children busy with harvesting, corpsmen usually go to an army center for additional military training.

Young men are so anxious to enter this army program that most of them volunteer before being drafted. In 1972 when only 200 were appointed there were a thousand applications. The total number of corpswomen in training this year is 1,200.

To keep records of the accomplishments of corpsmen and corpswomen, tests are given at the end of their training period. Results kept in the files of the research and evaluation section of the Ministry of Education are supplemented by the rating scales for evaluation of education and social effectiveness of the corpsmen and corpswomen. They are completed at every three- or four-month interval during their service. A final rating is arrived at when their service is concluded.

An annual allocation of \$20,000 is given to the corpsmen and corpswomen who perform best in adult education, literacy training and rural development.

At first 80% of the corpsmen stayed on as teachers, but in recent years it has dropped to about 50%. All young women remain in education.

The literacy and social programs of the corpsmen and corpswomen have been a boon to the villages. In addition, thousands of formerly unemployed high school graduates who created political disturbances and engaged in destruction now take pride in contributing to one of the world's most constructive programs—one that has brought knowledge to the ignorant and enriched the lives of millions.

OBITUARY: THE NEWARK NEWS

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is always a time for reflection and sadness when we note the death of a great newspaper.

Such a newspaper was the Newark News, which closed its doors recently for the last time.

It takes a very talented and dedicated journalist to capture the essence of the demise of a once-great newspaper.

Such a journalist is Mr. Guy Savino, who recently wrote the obituary of the Newark News for the News Leader of Rutherford.

For more than 40 years Mr. Savino worked for the Newark News. During this time he became known as one of the most respected newspapermen in the New Jersey-New York area. His competence, his thoroughness, his fairness and his completeness in reporting and writing are widely known and acclaimed.

Only a man like Mr. Savino, who had such love and dedication for his newspaper and his profession, could write such a poignant story on the Newark News, and I would like to share his story with my colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, the excellent article by Mr. Savino follows:

[From the Rutherford (N.J.) "News Leader," Sept. 7, 1972]

OBITUARY: THE NEWARK NEWS

(By Guy Savino)

(NOTE.—Guy Savino, Lyndhurst newspaperman, joined the editorial staff of The Newark News on July 5, 1929. He spent the last 15 years as New York correspondent of the newspaper. On his vacation when the paper suspended publication August 31, Mr. Savino went directly to his New York office, cleaned out the accumulation of the years and wrote the following brief memoir for The Leader newspapers.)

On this finite planet everything has an end. Even newspapers. When The Newark News (an effort to dub it the Evening News never was successful) printed for the last time on August 31 I had been associated with it nearly half its 88 years, about two thirds of my own life.

I am not among those who bewail the passing of newspapers. They are, after all, but articles of commerce. Because of their nature they have a tendency to attract certain mythical qualities. Like mothers they appear to have an invulnerability and indestructibility in which children invest the only security they will ever know. Like mothers they are anything but invulnerable and indestructible.

In any event I am experienced in sopping up inky tears. It had been my duty to record the deaths of the Brooklyn Eagle, the Daily Mirror, the New York American, the World Telegram & Sun, the New York Journal and the New York Herald Tribune. Thus a newspaper in the death throes was no novelty.

What was shocking, however, was how little newspapermen themselves learned from the catastrophic flaws of their profession. In the past I had heard with great frequency: "The Groths would never let the Brooklyn Eagle die," "The Scripps Howard people would never let the World Telegram die," "The Hearsts would never give up their New York flagships, the Mirror, Journal and American," "Jock Whitney would never allow the Herald Tribune to go." And, of course, they did die.

Any wonder that I began to tremble when I listened to confident colleagues of mine on The Newark News say, "Media General and the Scudders will never let a newspaper as valuable as this newspaper pass."

The Newark News, like all the other journalistic ghosts that people the skies of the metropolitan area, had ceased to make money—a cardinal business sin. Yet the newspapermen who make their living by sounding alarms for others could not understand that they were challenging the most implacable and cruelest of all monsters when they tilted with a business running red ink.

Newspapermen disputing over a few dollars in salary is an exercise in direct futility. It is today one of the worst paid of professions. Even in New York where they have all but decimated the number of newspapers the reporters are not yet much above the scales of sanitationmen, policemen and firemen. Schoolteachers, of course, are on a scale far above the average newshawk. As for fringe benefits and job security—well, you have the example of the Newark News!

If a reporter does not have the dream of public service he is no reporter at all. For the more than 40 years I worked for the Newark News I was happy in the knowledge that I was indeed in the public service. I never expected to become rich: there had to be other returns. At The Newark News I found them.

This in largest measure was due to the type of operation developed and maintained by the Scudder family during the years of creation and greatness of the newspaper.

I loved The Newark News because it gave me free rein to work in my own way in what I considered the public interest. We uncovered scandals, the newspaper and I, with an unrestrained joy, convinced that somehow we were drafting in the course of life a path a little straighter, a little better for the public. We pursued the villains and commended the heroes. That all too often the heroes turned out to be villains was a hazard we joyfully risked. We realized without question the safest and surest edict in government is, "Turn the rascals out." This we succeeded in doing on innumerable occasions, even if the public weal never seemed the better for it.

I remember my first day at the News. I was a junior in college eagerly grasping the

opportunity to hold a fulltime job with the newspaper. John H. Shields of North Arlington, then West Hudson and South Bergen editor, gave me a guided tour of the huge editorial floor and then of the mechanical department where the machines that converted the poetry of the writers into leaded plates for the presses were strewn about.

It seemed huge and it seemed permanent. Far away and strange those days now seem. Yet The Newark News in my mind never grew smaller.

Splendid days flowed by without number. Murders, marriages, suicides, crime investigations, political campaigns on every level, theatrical personages, visiting potentates, the beginnings and demolitions of great public facilities, innovative planners, riots, the sampling of exotic foods and becoming privy to the secrets of great chefs—they made life a salad exciting moments.

It had to end, of course. Either the News or I would someday expire. The News died first.

But why this great newspaper had to die so soon is a riddle over which newspapermen will argue for years to come. That this vastly prestigious newspaper could be vanquished by the economic wars in just two years seems incredible.

A daily newspaper is like no other commercial product. Its life is an open book since it reports to the public day by day.

In the case of The Newark News history shows pretty clearly what happened. When Richard B. Scudder, publisher of the newspaper and one of the two sons of Edward W. Scudder who had inherited the News, was seized by the dream of recycling newsprint the first faint threat to the newspaper may have been sounded.

Dick Scudder, whose friendship I treasure and for whose courage, imagination and humaneness I have enormous respect, devoted a full two decades to making his dream come true. Today in Garfield stands the Garden State Paper Co., one of the most remarkable operations in American industry. In that plant Dick Scudder proved that it is possible to take old newsprint, scald it, rinse it, reconstitute it and make it reusable on the high speed presses on which modern newspapers are printed.

Like the alchemists of old, Dick Scudder sought to convert dross into gold. But where the Merlins of the past failed, Dick Scudder succeeded.

Yet the genius which Dick Scudder poured into the newspaper mill was borrowed from The Newark News. Left to itself, the great newspaper glided slowly toward the brink.

The mechanical unions, taking advantage of the family feeling that was inherent in the entire Newark News structure cruelly battered the newspaper with uneconomic practices.

The news room did not do much better. One man recalls telephoning the news room for the magazine editor.

"Oh," was the airy response, "he is in the South Pacific doing an article on the World War II battlefronts."

"Let me speak to the assistant editor," persisted the caller.

"Oh," the answer was, "he is in Antarctica doing a special story."

The amount of wasted effort and money on inconsequentials when the newspaper should have been fighting for its life was difficult to believe.

At one time there was an effort to do some belt tightening. The editorial staff, then at 200, was considered far and above what was ample, particularly since the rival Star Ledger operated with a quarter of that number. "No more," went out the order.

Yet when next a check was made 23 new reporters had been added.

It was common gossip that the Newark News mailroom had more employees than

the rival Star Ledger allowed on its printing floor.

The Scudders' sale of the newspaper and the Garden State Paper Co. to Media General, a Richmond, Va., communications conglomerate, should have been a signal for caution and hope.

Caution that the conglomerate would be zealous in its pursuit of profit and loss figures but hope that new management could do the pruning and the tightening up that the old, comfortable, friendly owners could not.

What the future would have been had the Newspaper Guild not organized and struck the newspaper no one can say. Certainly the old days could not be recalled. The deterioration of Newark, once the hub of the state, was a tragic blow. The disappearance of the railroads, once the main source of suburban support for the News, was another blow. The growth of the great shopping centers and their reliance upon the small, suburban newspapers for advertising coverage provided more sharp competition.

Inflation, the most insidious of economic enemies, is a destructive disease in any business: for a loosely run ship it is deadly. It proved so at the Newark News.

Then, too, Newark was saddled with two competitive newspapers. New York, far bigger, far richer, is barely supporting three—and if by next week there were only two it would surprise no newspaperman.

The position of The Newark News was perilous in the extreme. Yet anybody could be forgiven for believing the product was imperishable.

An unforgettable vignette should be described to help complete this little piece.

I was at my desk one morning early in my career at the News when above me sounded a small, chirpy voice, like a squirrel chewing through a nut. Looking sidewise I saw a baggy, unpressed pair of trousers, alongside of which leaned an umbrella.

Looking up I peered into one of the kindest, finest, most remarkable faces I have ever witnessed. It was a pouchy face, lined and full of the greatest good will any face could vouchsafe. There were a pair of dancing eyes, curious and joyous and above them a shock of white-gray hair.

I knew without ever having seen him before that it was Howard R. Garis, creator of the Uncle Wiggly stories and hundreds of children's books.

"I'm coming back, Arthur," Howard Garis was saying to Arthur Sinnott, editor of the Newark News. "I'm never going away again."

Like so many others Howard Garis's fortune had been swept away by the Wall Street crash. He was returning to the work-a-day world. But it was without a whimper.

And Arthur Sinnott understandingly clapped Howard Garis on the shoulder.

"There will always be a home for you here, Howard," he said confidently.

But, of course, Howard Garis, who best epitomized the magnificent spirit and decency of The Newark News, did go away again.

And Arthur Sinnott and many, many fine newspapermen who wrote their hearts and their souls into the fibers of the newspaper and into the bone and sinew of New Jersey have gone away.

And now The Newark News has gone away.

TRANSCRIPT OF HEARINGS ON JUNIOR VILLAGE AVAILABLE

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to inform my colleagues that a complete

transcript of the ad hoc hearings on Junior Village, held in January 1971, is in my office for anyone to consult.

In considering how to make this available to the Congress and the public, I requested an estimate of the cost to taxpayers of placing this transcript in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. And the Government Printing Office estimates such cost to be as much as \$8,500.

Hence, my mention here, and a sincere invitation to anyone interested in perusing this information which bears importance for those children directly involved—and, perhaps, the Nation, in its struggle with the problems of raising "a new generation of Americans."

ED'S 59,000 BOYS

HON. JOHN J. FLYNT, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, on August 31, 1972, my dear friend, Mr. Ed Jensen, retired from the Georgia State Department of Veterans Services after 25 years of dedicated and effective service. Over the past quarter of a century, Mr. Jensen has given unselfishly and untiringly of himself in behalf of Georgia veterans and their dependents.

The September 5 edition of the Macon News carried an article by editor Joseph Parham which ably expresses the feelings of all of those who have been associated with Ed over the years. This fine tribute to Mr. Jensen and to his valuable service follows:

Ed's 59,000 Boys

(By Joseph Parham)

His eyes smiled at the memory. "Sure, nine years ago it was this September. Jimmy Powers was national commander of the American Legion and we had all gone to Miami Beach for his convention."

The tall, skinny man slapped his knee. "That Fountainebleau Hotel was something else, wasn't it?" I had been there, too, covering the convention, so we reminisced. That's where I first got to know Ed Jensen.

Ed retired last Thursday, 27 years to the day since he went to work for the State Veterans Service Department on Sept. 1, 1945. I had asked him by my office to talk about what the job had meant to him.

For one thing, it meant feeling like a big and powerful sergeant when he was able to do something to help his veterans, but also feeling low as the newest recruit when, as sometimes happened, a veteran had a problem and Ed Jensen couldn't solve it.

Jensen, who served in the Navy in World War II himself, had a lot of veterans to look after. As manager of the Macon office, he had 11 Middle Georgia counties—Bibb, Houston, Peach, Monroe, Crawford, Lamar, Jones, Wilkinson, Twiggs, Pulaski and Bleckley—under his supervision. In that area are about 59,000 veterans. They come from a variety of wars: WW I, WW II, Korea, Vietnam. But the last Spanish American War veteran, Macon businessman Bill Hunt's father, died this year.

AN EPILEPSY PROBLEM

Nothing was too much trouble for Ed. File claims for disability compensations or for non-service connected disability pensions, death claims for widows and children, VA insurance problems, state hospital forms, jobs

for vets, lost discharge papers or other forms, education for ex-GIs, files to change undesirable discharge status so a veteran can get a job (Ed's particularly proud that he was successful there 58 per cent of the time). Jensen took them all in stride.

An Eagle Scout when he was a boy, Jensen took to the military. He knew the Morse Code and how to read the stars at night, so the Navy was his dish. But a 1944 service accident caused brain injury and gave him an epilepsy problem. He feels, however, that anyone with epilepsy can find something to do.

He ran the Forsyth office of the State Veterans Service until the early sixties. When Powers was elected Bibb County tax commissioner Jensen took over the Macon office. But he still lived in Forsyth where he had raised a son and daughter of his own and two foster children.

NOT ENOUGH JOBS

About 1,500 veterans of the Vietnam War are now in various colleges in this area, but Jensen feels they aren't getting enough help from Uncle Sam while they try to complete their schooling. \$175 a month for a single man, \$205 if one dependent, \$230 for two dependents and \$13 for each additional child. "Not enough," says Ed. "They can't make it so they go to school awhile and then have to work awhile."

Finding jobs for his boys was Jensen's biggest headache. "Employment for Vietnam veterans is a real problem," he says. "We can't find enough jobs for them around here so we have to send a lot to Atlanta to work there." He found vocational training very helpful and at one time had 1,684 men in Bibb Tech.

What's the problem? They don't have the proper training or education. Most of these boys went right out of high school and served two or four years in the Army. Ed Jensen shakes his head sadly. "They don't know how to do anything but kill an enemy efficiently."

WHAT HATH MAN WROUGHT

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I think it appropriate that we all read—and meditate upon—the following editorial written 27 years ago by the distinguished journalist, David Lawrence.

Last month, U.S. News & World Report reprinted this provocative editorial with a brief, updating postscript by Lawrence. It appears under the headline, "What Hath Man Wrought!" Lamentably, Mr. Speaker, in view of the continued warfare in Southeast Asia, we must today—27 years after Hiroshima—ask ourselves again, "What Hath Man Wrought?"

I insert this important message in the RECORD:

WHAT HATH MAN WROUGHT!

(By David Lawrence)

NOTE.—Twenty-seven years ago—on August 6, 1945—the first atomic bomb was dropped on Japan. This editorial was written a few days afterwards and appeared in the issue of August 17, 1945.

Man has at last brought forth a weapon that reduces war to an absurdity.

Man has discovered that a means of destroying whole nations is available out of the minerals of the earth and that no people can hope to remain secure against the atomic bombs of another people no matter how distant one country may be from the other.

A single airplane riding high in the stratosphere, unobserved and undetected because of its great speed, propelled by this new energy, can appear suddenly over London or Washington or Detroit or Pittsburgh or any city in a peaceful area and destroy human lives by the hundreds of thousands in just a few seconds.

No longer are armies and navies or even air forces by themselves an adequate defense.

Peoples throughout the world feel an unprecedented urge to find ways and means of avoiding war. We have been brought face to face with stark reality—that wars cannot hereafter be tolerated and that peoples must never again allow one-man governments to exploit them and drive them into war.

Greater than the atomic bomb itself is the challenge to man to rise above this new means of world suicide and to implant throughout the human race an understanding of the futility of combat and the need for removal of the basic causes of international friction.

IS THIS "CIVILIZATION"?

God did not provide this new weapon of terror. Man made it himself with the God-given brains and skill of the scientist. Previously other weapons like the submarine and the airplane had been introduced. We were permitted to defy the laws of gravity and fly through the air and we were permitted to move men and supplies under water. But man turned those inventions into methods of carrying on warfare more intensive and more terrible than ever.

A few decades ago man did not think it fair or sportsmanlike to attack noncombatants. War was reserved for armies and navies. Civilians behind the lines were immune. At the beginning of World War II we were horrified to see the German air forces murdering civilians in Warsaw and later at Rotterdam.

Then came reprisals. The single action of a German maniac—who, by skillful propaganda appealing to those in economic distress, had seized possession of the minds and energies of a whole people and had directed them along the paths of revenge and brutality—caused other nations to follow suit and bomb cities.

We—the great, idealistic, humane democracies, on the so-called civilized side—began bombing men, women and children in Germany. Last week we reached the climax—we destroyed tens of thousands of civilians in two Japanese cities with the new atomic bomb.

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT

Perhaps these many thousands of Japanese men, women and children who were blown to bits by the atomic bombs may not have died in vain. Perhaps somewhere on this earth a scientific experiment of the magnitude we have just witnessed had to be tried and the reaction of all mankind had to be invoked to impress everybody with the indescribable horror of man's latest achievement.

Yet we had already been winning the war against Japan. Our highest officials have known for some time that Russia was planning to enter the war in the Far East as soon after V-E Day as she could deploy her troops and supplies over the long stretches of the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

The surrender of Japan has been inevitable for weeks. It has come now as anticipated. We can rejoice that hostilities are to cease at last. But we shall not soon purge ourselves of the feeling of guilt which prevails among us. Military necessity will be our constant cry in answer to criticism, but it will never erase from our minds the simple truth that we, of all civilized nations, though hesitating to use poison gas, did not hesitate to employ the most destructive weapon of all times indiscriminately against men, women and children. What a precedent for the future we

have furnished to other nations even less concerned than we with scruples or ideals!

Our guilt is also the guilt of all mankind which failed to find a way to prevent war. The dispatches say Germany was working feverishly along the same scientific road and that Hitler would not have hesitated to use such a weapon against Britain. But Hitler has been killed and Germany has been beaten. Could an announcement of the tests of the atomic bomb made in New Mexico recently have been used as a dramatic means of persuading the Japanese militarists to release their people and surrender?

Surely we cannot be proud of what we have done. If we state our inner thoughts honestly, we are ashamed of it. We can justify the bombing as a means of saving precious American lives and shortening the war. Yet we cannot suppress the wish that, since we lately had been warning the people of Japan against air attack on certain cities, we might have warned them against staying in the specific area where we first wished to demonstrate the destruction that could ensue from the continued use of the atomic bomb.

All the world knows that the secrets of the atomic bomb cannot long be withheld from the scientists of nations large and small. The tiniest nation with a laboratory and certain raw materials will have a weapon that can be used to destroy its neighbors.

All nations thus will in time become equal in potential strength. The weak will stand alongside the strong demanding new respect and new consideration.

The Charter of the United Nations furnishes now an even more timely means of collaboration by all nations, large and small. New responsibility has been imposed on the larger nations which at the moment can so readily manufacture atomic bombs.

But we shall miss the entire significance of the new discoveries if we do not apply a spiritual interpretation. It is man and not God who must assume responsibility for this devilish weapon. Perhaps He is reminding all of us that man-made weapons can, if their use is unrestrained, destroy civilization, and that man still has the chance to choose between the destructive and constructive use of the findings of science.

A CHALLENGE TO MANKIND

What will man say to this? Will he foolishly toy with the new weapon, build huge factories, and husband supplies of atomic energy against potential enemies? Or will man see that at last there must be the greatest surrender that has been known from the beginning of time—a surrender to reason and the processes of tolerance and forbearance, a surrender to unselfishness and self-restraint, a surrender to conscience and the will of God as the only way to survive in this world?

Will man see at last how he has been exploited by the seekers of so-called glory, the power-mad militarists and domineering egotists who get possession of the reins of government, sometimes by constitutional and sometimes by unconstitutional means, while craven, submissive persons sit by and follow a course of what they deem to be individual safety?

The challenge of the atomic bomb, therefore, is plain. Since individual security can vanish in an instant, peoples everywhere must organize their national life so that no ruler anywhere, by using specious pretexts, by suppressing or intimidating the press or the radio, can seize military control of a government.

Peoples must be alert to maintain peace. Peoples must exercise the power that belongs inherently to them and must reason with each other through free governments and God-controlled statesmen.

A WORLD OF LAW AND MORALS

The adjudication of all disputes and controversies must hereafter be submitted to

tribunals and courts of justice. Man must see that only in the philosophy of Moses and Jesus, Mohammed and Confucius, who have sought in their time to teach billions of persons a universal goodness, can there be an elevation of man from the nadir of his brutality to the lofty heights that so long have been the goal of a righteous civilization.

The world of tomorrow must be a world of law and morals. Centuries of exhortation have in vain sought the same result. The world has intermittently listened. Now the world must listen incessantly or be destroyed.

There must be peace on earth and good will between factions inside nations as well as between nations themselves. Conflicts between religious sects and races must end so that our spiritual energies can be concentrated on a common purpose—the achievement of a real brotherhood of man.

For at last it has been demonstrated to all of us that only by following His guidance in our daily conduct as individuals and as nations can we hope to fulfill our true mission as the children of God on earth. It is the only road left now—the road of mutual forbearance. It is the way to survival and human happiness.

REPORT TO CONSTITUENCY

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, it is common House practice for Members to report to their constituents. As the 92d Congress draws to a close, I am referring to constituents of the First District, this summary of positions I have taken on the major issues which have come before the 92d Congress.

During this term of office, I have corresponded with many First District constituents assisting in problems involving agencies of the Federal Government and responding to their questions and comments relating to national affairs.

Mr. Speaker, I have strived always to make my stand on the issues clear and to articulate them at the national level and to report to my constituency on a regular basis.

I hope that the following summary touches on some of the matters which are of primary importance and interest to my constituency:

SUMMARY

ECONOMY

Any talk about an economic recovery must be weighed against the economic disaster which finally and belatedly provoked the President to use the wage-price control authority given him by Congress four years ago. It was not until inflation was compounded by a severe recession that the Administration acknowledged any real problem in the economy.

The controversy over the new "game plan" related to the application of those controls over the past two years. I have opposed the policy whereby the working man who suffered the most severe damage in 1969-70 was forced to "sacrifice" even more in 1971-72. At the same time, the new policy brought a bonanza for big business and corporate interests who were rewarded by federal giveaways. It is senseless to give vested monied interests more money while telling the average citizens he has no choice but to tighten

his belt. Under this policy, the rich have gotten richer and the poor have gotten poorer in the true sense of the word.

The problems of this economy were not inherited. We need only look back at an inflation which was "uncomfortable" and compare it to the inflation which became "unbearable"—an inflation and a recession simultaneously.

Food costs and prices

What the consumer could buy in 1968 for \$104.00 now costs him \$125.00 in 1972. The consumer price index is up 20 points from the 1968 average.

I cannot comply with the request for optimism towards the economy when food costs in July, 1972 (latest figures available at this writing) are 13% higher than they were in July, 1971. I don't believe things are going to get better just because we "think and talk" about things getting better. If relief is coming, it hasn't shown its face to the American housewife who is trying to feed her family "frozen wages."

Unemployment

If the working man has anything to be thankful for, it is that he has a job. I have taken strong issue with a policy which took a 20 year low-unemployment rate of 3.3 percent and raised it to 6.2 percent. In July, 1972, the unemployment rate stood at 5.5%.

These figures don't reflect the real tragedy of jobless Americans. The figures, themselves, do not take into account the people who have given up looking for jobs. The loss of hope for the families who have suffered unemployment cannot be measured in numbers and the veterans' bitterness toward a government which returned him to a nation where he could not find employment, cannot be told in statistics. The country suffers deeply whenever any American cannot sustain his family or contribute to the productivity of our society.

I maintain that a government which finds high unemployment "tolerable or acceptable" does not represent or serve the people. The callousness of this Administration toward the human tragedy of unemployment is unconscionable.

I have supported legislation for public service employment of the jobless and other emergency relief measures to combat the problem. These efforts—in comprehensive forms—were defeated by Administration opposition.

Taxes

Middle income Americans have continued to suffer along with the poor. Since January, 1971, property taxes have risen 14.3 percent as of May, 1972. The tax Reform Act of 1969 was opposed by this Administration and the result was a watered down version of what might have been with Executive cooperation and support. Nevertheless, it did bring tax relief to working Americans—if only temporary.

During the 92nd Congress, the President asked and received approval of his recommended Revenue Act of 1971 which was a part of his total economic reform package. This law gave corporations the largest tax cut in history, a 20% reduction which cost the taxpayers \$8 billion. This giveaway was financed by postponing welfare reform and revenue sharing. The tax break was accompanied by other investment "incentives" for big business.

This measure is largely responsible for the increase in corporate profits and we are told that they will someday "trickle down" into the pockets of the working man. It is my view that the pockets of the working man will be ridden with holes before we realize any such benefits and that an effort to stimulate the economy at its broad base would have been more expedient, more equitable and more humane.

I have, therefore, advocated and supported

legislation to equalize the tax burden by closing the loopholes which enable the prosperous to continue to prosper in these very bad times. By eliminating special tax advantages, federal tax revenues could be increased by an estimated \$77 billion—and the uses for that savings are limitless. But tax reform during the 92nd Congress again took the back seat to "tax breaks and tax incentives for the tax-evaders."

DEFENSE

The Congress has scored some success through its increased scrutiny of the defense budget. The cuts we have made are modest compared to total defense spending which still reaps more than half the money over which Congress has annual appropriation authority. Cost overruns for the Department of Defense are infamous and the production of virtually useless and obsolete arms and weaponry continues.

Vietnam

Our involvement in the tragic conflict in S.E. Asia is immoral, illegal and insane. Before this President finishes his term of office, he will have been "winding down the war" for longer than it took us to fight WW II. Vietnamization was a sham and the corrupt government of the Thieu-Ky regime has shamed the honor of all Americans. There is no position of honor for this country until every American, including our POW's, are out of SE Asia. I have supported all legislation to curtail funding and to set a withdrawal date for American involvement.

THE FUNCTIONING OF GOVERNMENT

Secrecy, scandal, and truth

We have learned over the past two years, it is not enough to "expect" truth from government. The Pentagon papers, the ITT affair, the CBS expose on the Pentagon, and the war in Vietnam are some of the subjects which have provoked an outrage from the White House threatening "freedom of the press." The people are justifiably outraged by the facts which have been made public by the press. The White House penchant for secrecy and surprise is not consistent with the concept or practice of a free government for a free people. The government must not be given an opportunity to censor the news or to hide the truth about American policy from the American public. The electorate has the right to know and is right in insisting upon it. Those who inform the public of the truth should not be punished in a free society. This is a real threat to our security, an insult to our intelligence and a challenge we must not overlook.

Balance of power

The traditional separation and balance of power has been an issue during the 92nd Congress. The Executive branch, though it is the highest office of the land, must respond to and abide by those powers and responsibilities delegated to the legislative and judicial branches.

Instead, the White House has taken unprecedented issue with the Supreme Court by proclaiming that court rulings are not binding which say that busing may or must be used to desegregate the schools of the Nation. As a result, the persistent efforts of elements in the Congress traditionally opposed to integration have found support from the Chief Executive sufficient to set civil rights back by fifty years.

Veto and impoundment

The President found an effective way to circumvent the Congress on the priorities issue. When the President decides not to drop an outright "veto" on congressional appropriations, he can "impound" the funds. By revamping the President's Office of the Budget, there is now an Office of Management and Budget which passes judgment on every penny actually spent by the federal government.

This Administration impounded more than \$1 billion funds last year rather than to spend this amount which the Congress had appropriated for domestic programs to benefit the country. Since the Congress does consist of members who were elected to represent and to legislate for the general welfare of the people, and I count myself among those who insist that monies appropriated to finance programs of public policy be spent accordingly.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Social security

There are 20 million Americans over 65 years old or 10% of the population whose needs and rights have been sadly neglected by public policy. Approximately one out of every four aged couples has income below \$3,000 or less than \$60 per week. Aged women living alone have a median income of only \$1,888 annually. These people have every reason to feel they are not receiving a fair share from an economy they worked years to support.

The individual cases of hardship among the elderly are cruel and they are brought to my attention every day of the week. I am gratified that these citizens are now organizing for representation in this society. We need a whole separate "bill of rights" for aged Americans to declare that they are, indeed, an integral and essential part of this society.

Efforts to include specific tax relief for the elderly in the President's Revenue Act of 1971 failed due to Administration opposition. The President also opposed the 20% increase in Social Security benefits and he signed the bill into the law against his wishes—probably because it was attached to the legislation granting him an increase in the public debt ceiling.

Social Security is not enough. I favor implementation of the recommendations made by the Conference on Aging which would address the employment, social, health and economic needs for the elderly.

Health care

I have advocated and support a program of national health care and services which will offer every American, regardless of his ability to pay, comprehensive services. When American families must sacrifice their way of life on the altar of medical bills, something is desperately wrong.

In this country, we not only can't afford to get sick—often we cannot even get the care and treatment required. There are too many sicknesses for which we have found no treatment—and the funds for finding the answers we need are totally inadequate. The United States trails 12 nations in infant mortality rates, six in maternal mortality rates, 17 in life expectancy for males and 10 in life expectancy for females. This unnecessary and steadily deteriorating condition of health care in the United States cannot be tolerated by a "developed" nation which takes pride in its ventures to the moon.

We have not even "begun to fight" this situation. We do not have the health manpower we need nor the facilities, nor are we able to deliver health services to the people in need. We still have a situation whereby the medical profession is dominated by people of wealth. Middle income students cannot afford to study medicine. The private insurer is obsolete in terms of giving Americans any sense of health security.

This is a system which must be drastically changed. It requires that we change the very structure and organization of the prevailing network of health care and facilities.

Penal reform

It is our responsibility to remove criminal elements from the society. It is not our responsibility to assume that every person convicted of crime is incorrigible. At the present

time, we do not rehabilitate the criminal, we just exile him in an environment which can only generate or reinforce a pattern of behavior which deviates from the norm. There is no better testimony to the failure of our penal system than our ability to predict with accuracy that (60%)—check this figure—of the prisoners released will return to the cells of confinement.

It costs us far more to "keep" a prisoner than to practice rehabilitative efforts which have been advocated. These are people—not animals—and while they must pay a debt to society, that society must exercise humanity in administering justice. The present penal system not only defies criminal justice, but moral justice and human decency.

MICHAEL J. NORTON

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, it was gratifying to me to note the recent announcement from the Acting Administrator of the General Services Administration that Michael J. Norton has been named Administrator of GSA's region 8 with headquarters in Denver. I have had numerous occasions to call upon "Mike" while he served as Director of Congressional Affairs for the agency and, more recently, as special assistant to the Deputy Administrator. He is an exceptionally responsible individual and I say to my colleagues from the States of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota that they will benefit from having this able young man, who has performed in an exemplary manner in Washington for the past 4 years, assigned to the responsibility of operating as smoothly as possible this major governmental agency in their area. While I am sorry to see Mike leave the Nation's Capital, and I know that many of the Members join with me in this, I wish him well with his new responsibilities and I know that his fine service to both the House of Representatives and the Senate will reflect well upon his administrative duties in Denver.

Mr. Speaker, for those of my colleagues who have not already seen the GSA announcement, I am inserting a copy of the press release in the appendix of the RECORD for their consideration:

NORTON NAMED GSA REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

Michael J. Norton, 33, a high-level staff officer of the General Services Administration in Washington for more than three years, today was named Administrator of GSA's Region 8 with headquarters in Denver.

Arthur F. Sampson, national head of GSA, announced the appointment of Norton to direct the agency's activities in the six-state region that includes Montana, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado.

"Mike Norton has been a valuable asset, assisting in the development and implementation of agency policy, and in the area of Congressional relations," said Sampson. "I am confident he will perform well in this important regional responsibility."

Norton, who most recently was Special Assistant to the Deputy Administrator, has held several high-level positions with the

agency, including Director of Congressional Affairs and Executive Assistant to the Assistant Administrator. Prior to joining GSA in April 1969, he was Legislative Officer in the Department of Agriculture.

Norton has a bachelor of arts degree in economics from Colgate University in Hamilton, New York, and a law degree from American University in Washington, D.C. He is affiliated with the Virginia State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

A native of the region he will head, Norton was born in Brookings, South Dakota. He and his wife, Sharon, have two children. The family will move to Denver from Vienna, Virginia.

POLITICAL TRIALS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, I recently had brought to my attention an editorial from *Americke Listy*, a Czechoslovakian weekly, dealing with the political trials going on in Czechoslovakia at this time. Though we sometimes tend to take our system of justice for granted, it would do us well to reflect on the sad plight of those behind the Iron Curtain who are striving to live as free men. While we have a judicial system that is designed to protect us, these people are forced to exist under a system which considers the assertion of constitutional rights a crime.

I commend this editorial to my colleagues.

THE COURT IS IN SESSION

In the middle of summer Czechoslovak courts began to deal with several groups of reformists. The trials did not come exactly as a surprise; everybody was expecting them, but it seems that the ultraconservative Communist system lacks the manpower to prepare legal action against the "deviationists and rightist opportunists" fast and efficiently.

The old patterns dating back to the fifties cannot be followed exactly, for fear of antagonizing the Communist parties in the West, and so the political trials must be orchestrated at a lower key, without the spectacle of mass executions. There are, however, more ways to skin a cat. Psychological pressure and harassment can destroy a man just as effectively as the noose or long imprisonment, and that is the method applied against the defendants in the current trials in Prague.

Most of them are no strangers to Communist prisons. For example, Jiri Mueller, a student leader, was arrested for the first time during a demonstration in late 1967, during the twilight of Novotny's regime. Rudolf Battek, a sociologist and a former member of the Parliament, was in and out of the prison ever since the invasion. Prof. Ladislav Hejdanek, a philosopher, was arrested late last year together with his wife. She was later released on bail, but charges against her were not dropped and both she and her husband are subjected to grave psychological pressures, as is the family of Rev. Jaromir Dus, a Presbyterian minister—who is very ill and whose wife and two small children are without any support.

The "crime" of all these defendants consisted of their stressing the constitutional rights of Czechoslovak citizens before the elections in November last year. They said or wrote that every citizen has a right, but not

a duty to vote; and furthermore, that a voter may support or oppose any candidate. This could be done by crossing out certain names on the list of candidates. However, under Husak's rule, it is a crime to repeat the words of the constitution and to advise citizens of their rights.

Such a crime is punishable, in the case of these defendants, by arbitrary sentences from a suspended sentence of 18 months to seven years at hard labor.

Another facet of the current trials is the exclusion of the public and of foreign press. Only the closest relatives and reporters from certain selected Czechoslovak Communist newspapers are admitted into the courtroom (this offers a comparison with the trials of Angela Davis or Daniel Ellsberg, both widely publicized and criticized in Czechoslovakia). The reason for this kind of secrecy is the lack of due process and particularly the lack of legal knowledge of the justices who are no match for the highly educated, intelligent and eloquent defendants, among whom are many members of the Communist Party, such as former ideologists and high Party officials, experts on Marx-Leninism, etc., brief individuals well prepared to argue their case—and to confuse with facts the dim-witted ultraconservative judges.

Four such trials are on the docket of Prague courts during July and August and more will follow as soon as the prosecution prepares its flimsy case against the reformists. The sentences are already prepared; as a matter of fact, they were ready to be delivered the day when the Soviet troops abruptly ended the Czechoslovak Spring.

RETIREMENT OF CHIEF HENRY GOUDY

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to Chief Henry "Hank" Goudy, who retired from his position as chief of the Wayne, Mich. Fire Department on July 1, 1972.

Chief Goudy's retirement marked the end of a distinguished and exemplary career of public service which spanned nearly half a century.

It began in 1926 when Henry Goudy, then only 15 years of age, served as a volunteer. Three years later, in 1929, he became a full-time fire fighter after his graduation from the Wayne Memorial High School.

He was appointed chief of the Wayne Fire Department in 1938 following the death of his father who served as Wayne's first fire chief, and he continued in that position for 34 consecutive years until his retirement on July 1.

Mr. Speaker, during his career, Chief Goudy witnessed and supervised the growth of the Wayne Fire Department from a two-man rural operation to a 19-man force complete with the most modern fire-fighting equipment available.

The citizens of the city of Wayne will always be indebted to Chief Henry Goudy for his long years of dedicated public service. Earlier this year he was honored by the Michigan Legislature which passed a resolution in testimony of the high regard for him held by that legislative body.

Today I would like to extend my personal appreciation to Chief Henry Goudy, and I would like to thank him

publicly on behalf of all the citizens of Wayne, for an honorable and most distinguished career of public service.

HONOR DUE A HERO

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, on October 11 we will celebrate the great contribution made to freedom in America by Casimir Pulaski, who died fighting in the Revolutionary War.

Recently there has been a great upsurge in the recognition of the contributions by "ethnic" Americans to our Nation's history and culture.

However, in Philadelphia we have been aware of the debt our Nation owes to these people who have worked and fought to make America great. Our recognition of Pulaski's contributions dates back to 1897. Traditionally the festivities honoring this great freedom fighter are held on the first Sunday in October so this year it will be on October 1.

At this time I enter into the RECORD a chronicle of the Philadelphia Polish community's activities in honor of Pulaski. It was written by the Honorable Joseph S. Wnukowski, commissioner of the Philadelphia Department of Public Welfare, and it was published in "Gwiazda," Polish Star, on September 7:

HONOR DUE A HERO

(By Joseph Wnukowski)

Some years ago I did some research on the Pulaski Day Observances here in Philadelphia. It ended in a manuscript, which was never submitted for publication. Now that I need it, I cannot locate the manuscript, nor the notes of my research. And, wouldn't you know it, I need that material now.

For now is the moment to make an appeal to Polonia for participation in this year's Pulaski Day Parade—to make this year's observance of Pulaski Day the greatest ever, a day to add still brighter luster to our Polish image and cause.

Permit me, please, to trust to memory in my presentation of the facts.

FIRST PULASKI OBSERVANCE

Somewhere, I recall, I found a brief reference to a Pulaski Day Observance in 1897. There was no detail as to when, where or who was involved. Perhaps someone's archives or somebody's attic holds the history of that time. It would be a pity if this invaluable information were lost to posterity.

Records are silent as to follow up of such observances until the first years of the new twentieth century, and silent again until after World War I. In the intervening years between the two horrendous holocausts, there appears to have been local observances in the way of parades and the traditional Polish "Akademja" in our local Polish parishes. The largest of these, seemingly, in the Richmond area under the aegis of St. Adalbert's Parish in conjunction with area fraternal and patriotic groups. The route of such parades was faithfully chronicled in early issues of "Gwiazda", together with participants and speakers on the program. On one such occasion, festivities were conducted on Pulaski Pier, although, if memory serves me, this site was dedicated to Pulaski somewhat later, perhaps after modernization had been done.

It appears that in our own incomparable way of bickering, the growing unity of purpose in the Richmond area's observance and

parade was emasculated by local petty jealousies. And then came World War II.

PULASKI PARADE MOVES TO CENTER CITY

Seemingly the Pulaski Day Observance was resurrected in the Richmond area again in 1945, although the records would seem to indicate a difference of opinion among the sponsors and supporters.

It was in 1946—again I wish I had my research notes in hand—that the first Pulaski Day Parade sponsored by Polish American Congress moved down the streets of Center City to Independence Hall. Casimir Przybylowski was the new parade's first Grand Marshal.

The 1973 parade, then, would be the 27th consecutive year of observance of Pulaski Day by Polonia under the aegis of Polish American Congress.

In that time, too, there appears to have been an interesting history of ups and downs. Through the late forties and early fifties, the observance hit its peak with the Pulaski Ball held after the parade and other official ceremonies at Independence Hall, growing in stature to the ultimate of Polonia's social function of the year. With time, the tail began to wag the dog. The parade came to lose its enthusiasm and excitement in the late fifties and early sixties. Bickering again reared its ugly head, and hair-dos and grooming for the Ball became more important than parade participation.

Somewhere in the mid-sixties, under the guts and guidance of Henry Wyszynski, there came a renaissance—a resurrection, if you will, of the purpose and goals of the Pulaski Day Observance. The parade was returned to its prominence and through Wyszynski's efforts and fatigue even to a position of prestige, so that only a few years later Mayor Tate could say of it: "The greatest ethnic parade of all."

NEW PARADE IMAGE

Wyszynski was not alone. There were many in Polonia—too numerous to mention here—who gave of their time, talent and substance to make the parade into the beautiful spectacle it is.

In this way are traditions built, and culture is based on beautiful traditions. We, of Philadelphia's Polonia, have a beautiful thing going for us in the Pulaski Day Parade and the attendant ceremonies both at his statue behind the Art Museum and at Independence Hall. Many luminaries have graced our podium to add luster to our efforts. This year's guest, Major General Joseph E. Pleklik, Commanding General, U. S. Tank-Automotive Command, Warren, Mich., is no exception.

For the second year, our eminent architect, Joe Nowicki, is serving as Chairman of the Pulaski Day Observances. His indefatigable enthusiasm is both edification and inspiration to the men and women serving on the Pulaski Parade Committee. His hard work and the hard work of his committee people augurs to make this year's observance the most memorable ever.

I am honored to serve as Grand Marshal. I call on all Polonia to join us in this our Polish cause. Support the parade. Participate in all the observances. Pulaski died for our freedom. Let's use the allowance of this freedom to honor him on Sunday, October 1st.

THE RUSSIAN GRAIN SALE HAS IMPROVED FARMERS PRICES

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, when all the political chaff over the Russian grain sale blows away, what remains is the

hard vital fact that corn, wheat, and soybean prices are up.

Senator McGovern obviously is short on issues and is fishing furiously trying to come up with something smelly out of the Soviet grain purchases. He is doing so in mighty shallow waters, as absolutely no evidence of wrongdoing or impropriety has come to light.

Most farmers are astute businessmen and knowledgeable about trade matters. They recognize the billion-dollar business with the Soviet Union as a historic development that has had already immediate benefit to them, no matter when they sold their 1972 crop.

Wheat prices are up about 50 cents, corn is up about 25 cents, and soybeans are up about 25 to 30 cents over a year ago.

The grain sale to Russia is obviously moving our farmers substantially in the direction of getting their income in the marketplace, and away from such heavy dependence on Government payments.

Because sales of American grain abroad benefit all our Nation's farmers and the entire country, the wild and irresponsible charges of Senator McGovern and others should be retracted.

ARTHUR BREMER, THE COMMUNIST PLOT TO KILL GEORGE WALLACE

HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, today I held a press conference dealing with some outstanding investigative reporting done by Alan Stang of American Opinion magazine. As the article written by Mr. Stang deals with some facts not before made public on the matter of the attempted assassination of Gov. George Wallace, I wish to share the contents not only with my colleagues but with the American public. Mr. Stang is a former business editor for Prentice-Hall, a television writer, producer, and consultant. He has done extensive writing in the past for Mike Wallace's TV program as well as others. Mr. Stang is the author of two books, has a masters degree from Columbia University, and lectures widely in the field of education. The first half of the article is presented here. My esteemed colleague, JOHN ASHBROOK, of Ohio has kindly consented to insert the other half of Mr. Stang's article, titled, "Arthur Bremer, The Communist Plot To Kill George Wallace."

The article follows:

ARTHUR BREMER: THE COMMUNIST PLOT TO KILL GEORGE WALLACE

Assassination is becoming as American as apple pie, to paraphrase H. Rap Brown. Every four years we have a Presidential election, and at almost the same intervals the assassins burst from the crowds and do their work. In 1963, President John F. Kennedy was murdered. In 1968, the victims were his brother Bobby and Martin Luther King. In 1972, an assassin has come within a spinal cord of killing Governor George C. Wallace, and appears to have ended his political career, at least for a time. Indeed, assassination is becoming so routine that as the quadrennial

national insanity approaches, one wonders who will be murdered.

And, as we have seen, the events that follow every assassination have been as formalized as Japanese theatre. Before the echo of the shots has completely died away, before anything whatever is known about the assassin, the "Liberal" press is screeching that he was a "lone fanatic." Somebody "in the know" says he was involved in "no conspiracy." A social worker reveals that he comes from a "broken home." And a psychiatrist explains that he may very well be schizoid, and that he did what he did because he is a failure with girls.

The attempt on the life of Governor Wallace followed the usual script. As usual, "there was no conspiracy." There never is. Arthur Herman Bremer was a "lone fanatic." His mother gave him an inferiority complex. He did what he did to become a Hollywood star. And as usual there is a psychiatrist, in this case Dr. David Abrahamsen, who has never met Arthur Bremer, but compares him as follows with the earlier assassins on the front page of the *New York Times* soon after the attempt: "There is a fantastic similarity. This man Bremer seems to have had much the same background. Looking broadly at the political assassin in our history, we see that he has always been a personal failure, an isolated human being, incapable of exhibiting genuine human relationships and possessing extraordinary ambitions that were out of proportion to his intellectual and emotional assets."

In other words: He's all mixed up.

Your correspondent has since gone into the underground for the facts, with a special AMERICAN OPINION investigating team, and the facts point inescapably to the following conclusions: The attempt to kill Governor George Wallace was a conspiracy. It was a Communist conspiracy. It could well involve agents of Communist China. And the Central Intelligence Agency might have had something to do with it. Here are the facts. Judge for yourself.

THE BACKGROUND

Arthur Herman Bremer was born in Milwaukee on August 21, 1950. He attended Kagel Elementary School, Walker Junior High, and on January 28, 1969, was graduated from South Division High School. That fall he took photography courses at Milwaukee Area Technical College, but dropped out. For a time, he worked as a *Milwaukee Journal* newsboy. On December 23, 1969, he went to work as a busboy at the Pieces of Eight restaurant. A few weeks later, he did not show up. Beginning in March of 1969, he worked Sunday mornings, off and on, also as a busboy, at the Milwaukee Athletic Club. And on September 1, 1970, he went to work at Story School as a part-time janitor's helper.

What does Arthur Bremer think? His boss at Story School was maintenance engineer Timothy Burns, with whom Bremer would talk from time to time. Bremer wanted all property divided equally, Burns recalls. Nobody should be allowed to have more than anyone else, Bremer said. "That's Socialism!" Burns remembers telling him. Indeed, in his living room some weeks after the shooting, Burns told us of Bremer: "He was some kind of Communist."

Then there is Paul V. Peterson, who taught Bremer in high school, and recalls that he was strongly in favor of Socialism. Indeed, says Peterson, the only time Bremer showed emotion was in defending Socialism. In March of 1972, Bremer wrote to Congressman Henry Reuss, asking him to cut the "god-damned military spending" and "get rid of the generals." In April of 1972, he paid \$10 to join the American Civil Liberties Union, founded by the Communists for the original purpose of protecting revolutionaries who fell afoul of the law. On May 16, 1972, the day after the assassination attempt, an Associated

Press reporter filed a dispatch which read in part: "A source close to the investigation said F.B.I. agents found evidence in Bremer's apartment that he was allied with 'left wing causes.' The evidence was mostly in handwritten notes scrawled on scraps of paper, the source said." And investigators found an issue of the *Black Panther* in Bremer's apartment. The *Black Panther* is published by the openly Communist Black Panther Party, and for years has recommended the murder of policemen.

Where did Bremer get these ideas? Conceivably during "Operation Jailbreak," when the Communist gang known as Students for a Democratic Society invaded Milwaukee high schools to propagandize and recruit. It is true, of course, that hundreds of thousands of other students share Bremer's beliefs, and yet have not participated in any conspiracy. Unfortunately, however, there is much more.

THE UNDERGROUND

One day in late 1968, in a street outside Marquette University, in Milwaukee, a young man who unfortunately must remain nameless, stood watching one of the endless Communist demonstrations that plague the area. Suddenly, he was hit hard in the head, by whom or by what he still does not know, and knocked to the ground. An automobile door opened. A man picked him up, pulled him in and patched him up. The man was from the Milwaukee Police Department and asked him to attend a Black Panther meeting, to report on the other people who were there. The young man did. He was asked to attend other Communist meetings for the same purpose, and did so. Then he began getting envelopes, containing money, in the mail. He had become a professional undercover agent for the Milwaukee Police Department. Later, he did the same work for the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

Among his assignments for the Milwaukee Police Department was infiltration of the openly Communist S.D.S. He attended innumerable S.D.S. meetings as a member. And at "three or four" of them he saw a young gentleman he did not know at that time, but whom he now identifies as Arthur Herman Bremer. The undercover agent, a professional police observer, is "positive" of this. There is no doubt whatsoever in his mind. Indeed, on Page 7 you see a reproduction of his original intelligence notes on one such meeting, held in November of 1969, in which Bremer is Number 15 among the participants described.

Among the others, as you see, there were such luminaries as Mike McHale, who was responsible for security at the meeting. McHale has been a student at Marquette and secretary of the Revolutionary Youth Movement II, an S.D.S. faction, and lived until recently at 2001 West Michigan. His telephone number is 342-9549.

There was Art Heitzer, a well-known local revolutionary who runs the Red bookstore called "Rhubarb." There was Peggy Anderson, president of the M.U. campus chapter of S.D.S. There was a gentleman identified only as Dennis, from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee chapter of Weatherman, the other S.D.S. faction. There was Dismas Becker, a revolutionary Roman Catholic priest.

And there was a gentleman named Mike Cullen. Michael D. Cullen is no doubt the best known of them all, since he was one of the "Milwaukee 14" convicted of publicly burning draft records in that city. He was born in Ireland, and has been fighting deportation for years. He runs an indoctrination center known as the Casa Maria, also in the general Marquette University area. And he has powerful Communist Party contacts. In a recently published book (*A Time to Dance: The Mike Cullen Story*, Messenger Press), Mike explains as follows: "In our times, I see people like the Father Ber-

rigans and the Father Groppis as real people who are making history, who are shaping destiny." Berrigan, of course, is a revolutionary priest. So is Groppi, who lives in Milwaukee, and who, for instance, attended the 1968 Communist Tri-Continental Congress in Montreal where he entertained girl friends.

Cullen explains that his own radicalization began when he went to Mass at St. Boniface Church, and heard Groppi "rap about injustice . . . the poverty of the city and the racism in the schools." Groppi and his pals apparently inspired Cullen to take the lead in the "Milwaukee 14" plot.

Observe that at the time the undercover agent did not know who Bremer was. There was no reason why he should. As you see, he wondered whether the new boy was a reporter from the *Marquette Tribune*, or whether he was a "PCI"—a potential criminal informant. By the next day, Thursday, as you see, he is writing that "if unknown male is PCI," he is "being covered" by McHale. And by Saturday, he is writing that the "new kid not MU Trib. McHale still on trial. . . ."

So Arthur Bremer, the future "lone fanatic"—who never knew anybody nor attended anything—was already getting the attention we are told he so craved.

Notice also on the same page of the notes that someone seems to be making explosives with gas, kerosene, and Duz detergent, and that the undercover agent writes as follows: "200 to be sent ahead with Crazy Dave to Chicago."

And along these lines it is interesting to note that this same undercover agent, along with some Communist Party members and Mike Cullen, attended an S.D.S. meeting late one night at which the participants were taught how to make anti-personnel fire bombs, the chemical content of which was designed to stick to the skin of police officers to ensure third-degree burns.

Now let's move ahead to an evening in July of 1971, when a federal agent, who also must remain unidentified, followed this same Mike Cullen from Casa Maria to the Midget Tavern on West Wells. The agent later filed a four-page intelligence report. You see that report reproduced on Page 11. As you see, Cullen entered the tavern and immediately joined someone else, who was already seated at the bar drinking beer. The other man "was approximately 21 years of age, stood 5'7", 150 lbs., blond, and wearing dark framed glasses, a white short-sleeve pullover shirt and dark blue cotton wash pants" Cullen addressed him, using as a code name "The Don" or "The Dawn." The other addressed Cullen as "Mister Cullen." They began discussing the newspaper Cullen had brought from Casa Maria. Mike Cullen referred to himself in discussing it. After about an hour, a uniformed Milwaukee police officer entered the bar, and Cullen and his young friend went to the men's room in the rear, leaving the newspaper they had been discussing on a bar stool. The police officer left, and the federal agent took a look at the newspaper. It was a copy of the *Daily World*—official newspaper of the Communist Party—dated September 10, 1968.

So professional revolutionary Mike Cullen and his young friend were reading a Communist newspaper almost three years old!

You see the front page of that newspaper reproduced on Page 11. As you see, there is a picture of the "Milwaukee 14," the most prominent convict among whom is the ubiquitous Mike Cullen. And there is a headline: "George Wallace—The Tell-Tale Record." Indeed, the issue is filled with horror stories about Wallace.

Cullen and his young friend came back from the men's room and continued to talk. Cullen explained that "the Fascists are succeeding at their campaign to breed fear and doubt and distrust among the people," and that "Fascist war-mongers and hate-mongers like Humphrey and Wallace have plans for

political prisoner camps for the black people." At this the younger man apparently became excited and said very loudly, "These pigs force the laborers to work for pennies," and force young people to choose between "murdering the third world people in their racist war" or going to prison. Cullen replied that "if I must go to prison it will be for trying to destroy Fascism in this country." He explained that "being arrested is nothing to fear but allowing Fascism to destroy the black and brown is something I fear greatly."

So Cullen was bragging about his own arrest record, in order to convince the younger man that he should not worry about being arrested.

Apparently, they went on for about another hour, discussing the usual Marxist jingoisms and, specifically . . . George C. Wallace. The younger man said he had been reading a great deal but was discouraged, because he wanted "to lead in the action, not just read about it." Cullen replied that the Panthers are very active in the revolution, but they also know the importance of study and reading.

So, what Cullen was doing, as we have seen, was to test his young companion's ideology, to instruct him—and to prepare him psychologically for some unknown "great deed."

And the young man he was preparing was Arthur Herman Bremer. Notice that Bremer was already using a code name, standard operating procedure in the Communist underground.

Intelligence collection is strange work. Things arrive in the mail with no return address, and there is no way of knowing who sent them. The telephone rings and someone whispers information, but you don't know who he is—and you don't ask. An agent posing as a revolutionary reports on another revolutionary for years, and then discovers that he, too, is an agent—and that they have been reporting each other. No one knows anyone else's real name. An agent works with another for years, but doesn't know for which agency he works. Meetings are arranged at night in dark places.

Late one night in July of 1972, we drove slowly into Whitnall Park, which serves Milwaukee. It was dark. It was quiet. Parked automobiles stood silently here and there on the road shoulders.

We passed a parked automobile familiar to my guide. He told us to stop. He got out and walked back along the shoulder to the waiting federal agent who had seen Bremer with Cullen. It was a scene straight from *The Godfather*. Footsteps returned, the doors opened and two men got in. So dark was it that although the federal agent sat next to me I could not identify him now. But I could see that he wore long hair and a head band, and appeared to be a typical "freak." All of this—his appearance and the circumstances of our meeting—was necessary in order to protect his cover.

How a man keeps going in his line of work, I don't know. He expressed disgust for his "style." He had just come from a "pot party" and would have to return soon. He spends all his time in the underground, and said he longs for the day he can quit. He maintains his surveillances and files his reports—about the revolutionaries who are trying to destroy our country—and the reports are filed again and forgotten. In city after city, and especially in Washington, D.C., padlocked cabinets sag with the weight of such files. But, as we all know, nothing much is done. One wonders why such agents are still asked to risk their lives.

He explained that immediately after the attempt to kill Wallace he had realized that Cullen's disciple at the Midget Tavern had been Bremer.

"How sure of that are you?" I asked.

"Quite sure," he said.

I played defense attorney and tried to shake him, but could not. Maybe F. Lee Bailey can. But I doubt it.

"Could somebody have put the idea in your mind?" I asked.

He chuckled. "I've been at this business a long time," he said.

"How sure are you that the other man was Cullen?"

The federal agent chuckled again and replied: "One hundred percent!"

"What did they talk about?" I asked.

"Wallace," he said. "Fascism, oppression—all that Leftwings * * *"

The expletive was incongruous, coming as it did from a "freak."

THE PREPARATION

In January of 1971, Bremer bought a .38-caliber revolver. On September 14, 1971, soon after his meeting with Cullen at the Midget Tavern, he bought a blue, two-door, 1967 Rambler. Jerry Stone, a mechanic at a service station Bremer patronized, recalls that Arthur Bremer's tires were "always bald." Bremer came in twice to change them, and was accompanied by a man Stone estimates as age twenty-four, standing 5'8" and weighing about 150, wearing a brown leather jacket, a pony tail, and "looking like a freak." On one occasion a girl was with them. Bremer's friend had a green, 1960 Rambler, says Stone, which matches the description of a car Bremer's mother says she saw following him around. The car contained more than three young people, the mother says.

So Arthur Bremer, a certified "loner," apparently spent time with so many people he had little chance to be alone.

On October 15, 1971, Bremer rented Apartment 9 at 2433 West Michigan, within walking distance of the Midget Tavern. On November 18, 1971, Officer John Sworske of the Fox Point Police Department saw Bremer sitting in his car, parked in a No Parking zone on a street in Fox Point, at 9:45 p.m. Officer Sworske investigated and saw two boxes of bullets on the front seat, so he asked Bremer whether he had a gun. Bremer said he had, and that it was in his coat pocket; Sworske frisked him and found the .38 revolver. Bremer said he had been target practicing. Sworske arrested him on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon, the charge was reduced to disorderly conduct, and on December 8, 1971, Arthur Bremer was convicted. The police kept his gun.

Fox Point is a wealthy, northern suburb of Milwaukee, a long drive from Bremer's apartment. Why was he simply sitting there, with two boxes of bullets in view? Timothy Burns, Bremer's boss at Story School, told us that Bremer was very calculating. "He told you only what he wanted you to know." And Mrs. Alfred Pemrich, the mother of a girl Bremer dated, says the same thing in almost the same words. So we can be reasonably sure that the presence of two boxes of bullets in open view on Bremer's front seat (in a No Parking zone) was no accident; that for some reason he meant them to be in open view.

An undercover agent tells us that the incident may well have been a test—to determine whether Bremer was willing to be arrested.

On January 13, 1972, George Wallace announced his candidacy for the Democrat nomination for President of the United States. On the same day, Arthur Bremer bought another .38. On February 1, 1972, he didn't show up for work at Story School or at the Milwaukee Athletic Club.

In early April of 1972, Maurice Sarfaty, a Milwaukee automobile worker, and the president of a local gun club, was practicing as usual at the firing range in the basement of Flintrop's, a gun and sporting-goods store. It had to be a Tuesday night, because that is the night Mr. Sarfaty goes there. On that particular Tuesday night he was using lane one. His partner, William Brandt, was using lane five. Sarfaty noticed an unknown young man watching him. He said Sarfaty shot very well. The unknown young man was holding a box of the sort a pistol comes in when you

buy it. He also was holding the pistol itself. It appeared to have a short barrel. With the young man's hand around it, Sarfaty could not tell exactly what type of handgun it was. He asked the young man how well he shot, and the reply was, "Not so good." Mr. Sarfaty told him that the reason might be the shortness of his barrel, and recommended that he trade in his pistol for one better suited to target shooting. The young man said he would "hang on to it."

Sarfaty says he was uneasy, because the unknown young man watched him so intently. Brandt says the young man had an "unusual, blank expression."

After the attempted assassination of Governor Wallace, Maurice Sarfaty realized that the unknown young man was Arthur Herman Bremer.

So Bremer, the "typically impulsive, lone fanatic," had already been practicing with his pistol for at least five months; at least since his arrest on November 18, 1971. By this time, he had also bought a nine-millimeter, fourteen-shot, semi-automatic Brownie pistol at Flintrop's.

He also began to attend political rallies and to take extended trips. On March 1, 1972, he was at a Wallace organizational meeting at Milwaukee's Pfister Hotel. On March 23, 1972, he was at a \$25 a plate dinner at the Downtowner, and at a Wallace Rally at the Milwaukee Auditorium. On April 3, 1972, he was at a Humphrey Rally at the Capitol Court shopping center in Milwaukee. On the next day, he was at a Wallace victory party in the ballroom of the Holiday Inn-Midtown.

On April 7 and 8, 1972, Bremer was registered at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York. On April 13 and 14, 1972, he was at the Lord Elgin Hotel in Ottawa. On the next three days, he was at the Sheraton Motor Inn in New Carrollton, Maryland. On May 10, 1972, he was at a Wallace Rally in Cadillac, Michigan. On the next day, wrote G. C. Thelen, Jr. and Dick Barnes of the Associated Press (May 19, 1972), he was reportedly at a Wallace Rally in Landover, Maryland. On May 12 and 13, 1972, he was at the Reid Hotel in Kalamazoo, Michigan, for another Wallace Rally.

The *New York Times* reports (May 29, 1972) that at the Rally in Cadillac, Bremer "sat with a neatly dressed man of about 40. Newsman familiar with Cadillac said that they did not recognize the man."

In Kalamazoo, Bremer waited all day in his car next to the armory where the Rally would take place. A policeman questioned him, but Bremer explained that he was waiting for a good seat. This time, there were no telltale boxes of bullets in view. When the doors opened, Bremer pushed his way in first, and took the aisle seat on the left in the front row of the unreserved seats—where Wallace would have to pass if he walked out the front doors of the armory. Dr. and Mrs. John A. Bleeker couldn't help noticing him, especially since Bremer wore a red, white, and blue striped shirt, open at the neck, with a red, white, and blue tie, knotted to the Adam's Apple. On Bremer's face was his usual, silly grin. Dr. Bleeker recalls that Bremer applauded only during the musical warm-up, and not at all during Governor Wallace's remarks.

There were fifty to seventy-five hecklers at the rally, banging chairs and shouting obscenities. One of them, a girl who was distributing leaflets, was the only person Bremer spoke to at the Rally. They talked cozily for several minutes. Dr. Bleeker went to them to see what she was handing out. It read in part: "George Wallace is the cutting-edge of the drive to turn America into a permanent military state. . . . Wallace pitches his appeal to phony patriotism and racism as well as 'against taxes' and the 'establishment.' Confederate flags with Nazi swastikas are his trademark. His friends include the Ku Klux

Klan and the John Birch Society." *Et cetera* and so on.

The leaflet explained that for further information the reader should write to the Young Workers' Liberation League, in Grand Rapids. That one is the latest version of the Young Communist League, and is under the direct control of the Communist Party. Its head is Jarvis Tyner, the Party's Vice Presidential candidate this year.

"Do you believe this stuff?" Dr. Bleeker asked the girl.

"You bet I do," she said.

"Are you a Communist?"

"Yes, I am."

Her name turns out to be Laurie McNally, she is indeed a Y.W.L.L. Communist, and at last word she was in Florida, hunted by the F.B.I. Once again, she is the only person at the Kalamazoo Rally to whom Bremer talked, which makes 37,695 coincides in a row.

Because of the hecklers, security officials took Wallace out the back door. If they had not, it is possible that Bremer would have tried to kill him in Kalamazoo.

Because of all this traveling, the matter of Bremer's income and expenses becomes crucial. In all of 1971, Arthur Bremer earned \$3,016.44 at his two part-time jobs. By way of withholding, the federal government takes \$349.85 in income and F.I.C.A. taxes on that sum, which would have left him a total of \$2,666.59. In 1972, as you will recall, he worked for only four weeks. He earned \$315, or thereabout, and the federal government would have left him in the neighborhood of \$287.22. Which means that from January 1, 1971, until his arrest almost eighteen months later, his entire spendable income was \$2,953.81.

Let us compare that figure with what we know he spent in that time, and then make some educated guesses.

For instance, Arthur Bremer's rent on his apartment was \$138.50 per month, plus \$5.00 for the use of the parking lot in the rear, or \$143.50. He rented it for seven months, so it cost him \$1,004.50. His automobile cost him \$795, and he paid for it in cash. The automobile cost him \$114.50. Two .38s, at \$80 each, comes to \$160 even. The fine for his disorderly conduct conviction was \$38.50. Avin Domnitz, his attorney in the matter, says that the amount of his legal fee is privileged information, but he does agree that Bremer paid a fee. Timothy Burns, Bremer's boss at Story School, says Bremer told him after his arrest that legal fees would cost him from \$200 to \$250, and there is no reason in this case to believe that Bremer was lying. Indeed, Burns expressed surprise when told what Bremer's rent was, because Bremer had told him he would never pay more than \$80. So let us compromise and assume his legal fee was \$225.

In addition, Bremer made three trips on the C. & O. ferry across Lake Michigan, on at least one of which trips he rented a room—which cost altogether in the neighborhood of \$40. He flew to New York and back, which cost \$120. He stayed for two nights at the Waldorf-Astoria, where the cheapest room is \$28, which therefore cost him at least \$56. At the Lord Elgin Hotel in Ottawa, the cheapest room is \$15, so his two-day stay there cost him another \$30. Let's assume that his three-day stay at the Sheraton in New Carrollton, Maryland, cost in the neighborhood of another \$45. His two-day stay at the Reid Hotel in Kalamazoo probably cost another \$20 or so. He paid \$10 to join the American Civil Liberties Union. (It turned out to be wasted, because after his arrest the A.C.L.U. refused his request to defend him.) He paid another \$50 or so, when his car stalled last winter. He paid at least \$15 for bullets, and about the same in electric bills.

During the period we are examining, Bremer also bought a tape recorder, a portable radio with a police band, a pair of high-powered binoculars, and an unknown number of expensive cameras. (As I pressed my ear to her securely locked front door, his

mother shouted to me through it that Arthur has those cameras in jail.) Let us assume conservatively that this technical hardware cost \$150. Remember too that he had his own apartment for seven months or twenty-eight weeks: Let's assume, very conservatively as always, that he spent \$10 a week for food or \$280, which will probably cause you housewives to guffaw. Adding all this up produces a sum of expenditures of \$3,168.50. And, as you will recall, he had but \$2,953.81 available to spend.

From January 1, 1971, to October 15, 1971, Arthur Bremer had no car and lived at home with his parents. Let's assume they fed him free, and therefore that his only expenses during this period were for clothing, film, carfare to and from both his part-time jobs—and entertainment such as his beer-drinking party with Mike Cullen. Which means that he paid for all this, and, from October 15, 1971, to May 15, 1972, seven months, paid for clothing, beer, film, a date with Joan Pemrich, pornographic magazines—and the gasoline and oil necessary to drive his car thousands of miles throughout the East and to Canada—when he had already spent \$214.69 more than he had.

Let me be the first to suggest that when Arthur Bremer is paroled, in fifteen years and nine months, he immediately be appointed Secretary of the Treasury. In fact, we can't wait that long. There is nothing in the Constitution to prevent his appointment now.*

Whom are the *New York Times* and its satellites trying to kid? The facts of Bremer's finances are good enough reason alone to assume that there was a conspiracy to assassinate George Wallace.

RESPONSE TO QUESTIONNAIRE

HON. ELLA T. GRASSO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mrs. GRASSO. Mr. Speaker, the responses of Sixth District residents to my second annual questionnaire reflect the deep interest and concern of the people of the district in national affairs.

In many instances, letters were included which provided additional insight in the dialogue on important issues before the Congress. I am grateful for the responses. They have been helpful to me in my service to the district. I am including in the *RECORD* a compilation of the views expressed for the benefit of my colleagues.

Over 11,000 questionnaires were returned by adults and high school students from throughout the district. Replies were received from 9,906 adults. The number of high school seniors responding to the poll totaled 1,104. The results of each poll were tabulated separately. Several questions were presented for each of seven major issues of concern to district residents. Answers were solicited in a "yes" or "no" format on such topics as Vietnam, wage/price controls, public school financing, amnesty, jobs, pensions, environment, busing, and equal educational opportunity.

On many questions both district adults and area high school seniors returned similar responses within a few percentage points. However, on several questions, differing views of young people and adults are evident.

*As I write, he still must be tried on federal charges.

The complete results as tabulated follow:

[In percent]

	Adults		Youth			Adults		Youth	
	Yes	No	Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes	No
Wage/price controls—Do you favor:					Jobs—Do you favor:				
1. Indefinite extension of phase II economic program.....	59	41	46	54	1. Increased Federal funding for public service jobs in high unemployment areas.....	67	33	77	23
2. Immediate removal of wage and price controls.....	14	86	28	72	2. Lengthened duration of present Federal assistance for unemployment compensation.....	41	59	52	48
3. Stricter Government control of prices.....	73	27	70	30	3. Substantial increase in federally funded public works projects to ease unemployment.....	72	28	81	19
4. Controls on profits to keep prices down.....	68	32	83	17	Pensions—Do you favor:				
Vietnam—Do you favor:					1. Minimum Federal standards for pension plans.....	75	25	56	44
1. Latest Government policy in Vietnam including mining of North Vietnam ports.....	67	33	49	51	2. Federal Insurance to protect private pension plans.....	71	29	71	29
2. Small U.S. force remaining in Vietnam to assist South Vietnamese for indefinite period.....	38	62	30	70	3. Allowing workers to change jobs without losing pension credit in private plans.....	86	14	79	21
3. Military and economic assistance to South Vietnam following U.S. troop withdrawal.....	56	44	48	52	Environment—Do you favor:				
Public school financing—Do you favor:					1. Taxing individuals and corporations who pollute our water and air.....	87	13	84	16
1. Continued public school financing through property taxes.....	32	68	52	48	2. Environmental protection program regardless of cost.....	45	55	68	32
2. Switching burden of public school support from local to State financing.....	61	39	60	40	3. Environmental protection plan contingent on financial, social cost of antipollution program.....	71	29	68	32
3. Substantial increase in Federal public school financing.....	65	35	69	31	4. Stricter Federal enforcement of laws requiring antipollution devices on automobiles.....	80	20	79	21
4. Tax credit for parents of children in private schools.....	41	59	54	46	Busing and equal educational opportunity—Do you favor:				
Amnesty—Do you favor:					1. Busing for the sole purpose of achieving racial balance within a school district.....	14	86	23	77
1. Blanket amnesty for draft evaders following end of war in Vietnam.....	16	84	59	41	2. A moratorium on busing to achieve racial balance.....	55	45	36	64
2. Amnesty for draft evaders on condition alternative service is completed.....	51	49	51	49	3. Substantial increase in Federal funding to help provide equal educational opportunities for all students.....	76	24	87	13
3. Immediate amnesty for draft evaders.....	14	86	38	62					
4. Review of each case by an amnesty board with provisions for appeal of decision.....	35	65	56	44					

A continuing dialog with the people of the Sixth District is a most important part of my job. Communication between constituent and Congressman is the key to good representation in Washington. This questionnaire has served its purpose well and I am grateful to those who shared with me their views on these important issues.

WHO ARE IRISH AMERICANS' REAL FRIENDS?

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, here in the House, many Members participated in a 1-hour special order concerning five men who have spent 10 weeks in a Texas jail.

The plight of these five men has aroused the conscience of a great many Americans, concerned with the rights and liberties of individuals. As was said here yesterday, these men are not hardened criminals, they have no record of violating the law, they have never been charged with offenses against the State, yet they languish in prison.

I think this case represents a gross injustice and I intend to continue my efforts, along with those of other concerned Members of the House and the Senate, men and women of both parties, to free these five Irish-Americans.

In accord with that effort, Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD a column from Wednesday's Newsday written by Jimmy Breslin. I commend its reading to every Member of the Congress:

WHO ARE IRISH AMERICANS' REAL FRIENDS?
(By Jimmy Breslin)

On June 28, Thomas Laffey left his wife, three children and home in Williston Park and flew to Fort Worth, Tex., for a second appearance before a federal grand jury investigating gun-running to Northern Ireland. With Laffey were four others from the New York area, Matthew Reilly, Kenneth Tierney, Daniel Crawford and Paschal Morahan.

None of the five ever had been to Texas

before the grand jury began its hearings. The only connection any of them ever had with Texas was a letter Kenneth Tierney sent to Lyndon Johnson protesting the bombing of North Vietnam. Further, the idea of any authority in Texas, from town sheriff to federal government, even discussing the questions of guns seemed ludicrous. But Justice Department people at Fort Worth openly said they were acting after they had received a request in Washington by British authorities asking for help against the IRA. The Nixon government consistently sides with English requests. This is based on the sound theory that the Irish in America are too preoccupied, primarily with blacks, to care. Texas was chosen as the location for the inquiry because perhaps the last Catholic seen alive in the state was John Kennedy.

On the first day in court, defense attorney Frank Durkan became concerned when he found reporters from British newspapers already admitted to the hearing. There had been no official notification that the grand jury hearing concerned Northern Ireland. Government investigators then swore under oath that no illegal wiretapping had been done in the case. Later, in a brief, the U.S. attorney admitted an "overhear" of one of the defense lawyers. The government said, of course, this in no way prejudiced their case. After that, the government took the position that the "overhear" was an accepted aspect of the case and had nothing to do with current events.

Durkan then inquired about guarantees that the five New Yorkers could not be extradited to England on any possible charges coming out of the investigation. Tierney and Laffey are U.S. citizens, Laffey an Army veteran, and the three others all have filed declaration of intent to become citizens.

The government would take no position on the chances of any of the five being whisked out of the court and onto a plane for Belfast. Durkan wondered if the British newsmen actually were newsmen. The judge, a man named Brewster, became irritated. Mr. Durkan is of the Paul O'Dwyer law firm in Manhattan. The firm which defended the Berrigans. The judge referred to "lawyers of the type who would be sought by persons in serious trouble." The judge also said: "We are not going to make an Angela Davis fiasco out of it." Durkan advised his clients to take the Fifth Amendment in front of the grand jury. All were cited for contempt. Durkan requested bail. Brewster denied bail. He mentions the possibility of terrorists killing the five men. The judge had the five

taken to a county jail, where they sat through the summer.

Tierney has a child in the hospital and Eileen Laffey took their oldest son, Phillip, 6, to school for the first time the other day. But before doing so she had to sit the boy down and tell him of the oldest and saddest and most common plight of the real Irish, a man in prison because of a government.

In Williston Park and in the neighborhoods the four others come from, nearly everybody with an Irish name is extremely cautious about any word or deed which might offend constituted authority. They have an irrational dislike for anyone who dares defy authority even by the slightest expressions.

But for months now, Eileen Laffey has been attending meetings of Irish-Americans and screaming about the government of the United States. Her complaints have caused discussion in Irish clubs for the first time about civil liberties and government oppression. Many Irishmen now see the Berrigans in a different light. Paul O'Dwyer says: "It took a loss of liberty by those we know to arouse many Irish. Now they see the most scandalous Justice Department since Harding."

Eileen Laffey says: "Sen. Kennedy and my congressman, Lester Wolff, and 20 congressmen had a meeting scheduled with somebody from the Justice Department and the man called up and canceled the meeting and my husband stays in jail. The Justice Department does whatever it pleases. People in the government steal millions. The Justice Department never catches anybody. All they can do is keep people with no money in jail. Like my husband."

And in Rockland County, the Rev. John J. Keaverley of St. Catherine's Roman Catholic Church wrote a letter to President Nixon which read:

"I'm writing to you about Matthew Reilly, a parishioner being held in jail in Fort Worth. What is disturbing about this to our politically conservative people is that we all heard charges in the media by people we consider 'radicals' that the United States is turning into a police state. We said: 'Well, they deserved it—it served the weirdos right.'

"But Matthew Reilly is no weirdo or 'fringe' person. He is a hard-working husband and father and church-going man. When we buried his infant son the whole community shared his grief.

"He may be found guilty of breaking laws. For which he should be punished. But when a man of his reputation is in jail without trial or prospect of trial and bail is denied, I and others wonder if the 'radicals' are really radicals at all—maybe injustices are being

committed. Maybe everything in this country is not as fair as we thought."

The Supreme Court justice overseeing the Fort Worth district is Lewis Powell, a southerner and a Nixon appointee. Durkan's appeal for bail for his clients had to go through Powell, who turned it down, before Durkan could take it where he wanted to go in the first place, to Justice William O. Douglas. Ted Kennedy filed an *amicus curiae* (friend of the court brief) with Justice Douglas, who will examine the case this week.

"God, but we're learning who our friends are," Eileen Laffey said yesterday.

BUSING IN PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, the Prince Georges County schools in my district have been involved in busing litigation since August 1971, when HEW initiated its administrative proceedings against the board of education. More recently, action in the U.S. District Court was initiated by litigants supported by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Civil Liberties Union. Both the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the district court actions are pending at the present time.

The Prince Georges County school system is the 10th largest in the Nation. The governing body is the board of education which was headed for most of the period of litigation by A. James Golato. We who are involved in school matters hold Mr. Golato in high regard. However, the Washington Post in its editorial of August 23, 1972, infers that the school governing body is "a weak and indecisive board" and that "the vociferous Mr. Golato" offers their followers "profoundly misleading explanations" of busing litigation.

I think it only fair that others have the opportunity of reading Mr. Golato's remarks and determining for themselves whether the Post's statement is accurate.

The remarks of Mr. Golato follow:

STATEMENT IN OPPOSITION TO BUSING FOR RACIAL BALANCE BY A. JAMES GOLATO

I am opposed—and always have been opposed—to deliberate official segregation and discrimination on account of race, creed, or color.

My conscience therefore requires that I be consistent with those moral positions on segregation and discrimination by voting against any scheme to deliberately and officially assign students to any particular school solely because of race, creed, or color.

I do not wish to revive what civil rights leaders sought so long to abolish; Pupil assignment on a racial basis, often by racial busing, and the forced uprooting of students out of their neighborhoods.

In other words, we must not again turn to the misguided and futile pursuit of the school bus as a panacea for solving social problems. And, we've got to stop turning neighborhoods topsy-turvy by forcibly uprooting students or constantly threatening to do so. Children need that sense of "belonging" to an identified and stable entity, with mutual social, cultural, recreational, and educational activities that doctors say is required for emotional and mental health—especially in these insecure and mobile times.

Neighborhood schools, as well as the family unit, serve ideally as this entity.

And I believe, as the *Washington Evening Star* and *News* stated recently, "proximity of school to home ought to be the first top priority basis of school assignments."

To close the doors of a neighborhood school to a neighborhood child solely because of the color of his skin, is no less abhorrent today than it was in the past.

Some may say we are now under court order to "do something" and therefore we have no choice. Our present position, in my view, is little different than it was all of last year when HEW made its unsuccessful and ambiguous "do something" demand on us without proving its case.

We have not yet had our "equal justice under law" right exercised through "our day in court" for initial judicial decision based on evidence presented during a full public trial. A majority of us do not believe that the whole Prince Georges County School System is "de jure" or deliberately and officially segregated. What racial concentration exists is generally a result of housing patterns.

This issue that so badly divides us—and the nation—cries out for a clearer decision by no less than the U.S. Supreme Court on the use of forced busing and its limitations, when the objective is not merely to end officially established racial segregation, but to achieve a racial balance or quota.

We also know that the other two branches of the Federal government—the Executive and Legislative—are actively considering outlawing busing and school assignments solely for racial balancing purposes. What a horrible irony it would be if we prematurely bind ourselves to such a disruptive, polarizing and costly scheme just before it clearly becomes no longer legally required. To do so would make us appear to be deciding in a vacuum, disinterested in these pending events in the three branches of our Federal government, and deliberate oppressors of the majority of the people of our county.

Even with the legalities aside, the selling of a forced busing scheme, and the destruction of our neighborhood school policy, in the name of better education—and in the face of research conclusions to the contrary—is a crass exploitation of the involved parents' anxieties. It may excite impatient expectations that cannot be fulfilled and even lead to convulsive explosions of frustrated passions.

Finally, moral, legal, educational, financial, and political arguments and evidence to the contrary notwithstanding, a few relentless and well-meaning people still believe that racial busing and the destruction of neighborhood schools is "good for us." To these few people—who have much more than a one-man, one-vote weighted representation on this Board of Education, I want to repeat the melancholy advice given by Solon thousands of years ago—and often quoted by the wise and just Thomas Jefferson—that "no more good must be attempted than the people can bear."

I shall therefore vote against any resolution that proposes to destroy our neighborhood school concept by student assignments and busing solely on the basis of a person's race, creed, or color—and I urge my associates to do likewise.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, a child asks: "Where is daddy?" A mother asks:

"How is my son?" A wife asks: "Is my husband alive or dead?"

Communist North Vietnam is sadistically practicing spiritual and mental genocide on over 1,757 American prisoners of war and their families.

How long?

JOHN HEINZ REPORTS

HON. H. JOHN HEINZ III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. HEINZ. Mr. Speaker, since coming to Congress last November, I have sent regular newsletters to citizens of the 18th District of Pennsylvania and I am now inserting in the *Record* at this point a copy of the September 1972 newsletter:

JOHN HEINZ REPORTS

SEPTEMBER, 1972.

DEAR FRIEND: Property tax relief through revenue sharing, which I strongly favor, appears to be on the way, with the House-passed bill now moving in the Senate. In addition, there is another major bill aimed at reducing local tax burdens, the Water Pollution Control Amendments of 1972, which is also in the Senate.

As passed by the House with my support, this legislation would provide \$20 billion over the next three years to help local governments finance sewer lines and sewage treatment facilities as well as provide more effective anti-pollution regulations. If passed by the Senate, this bill would help reduce further the financial difficulties of hard-pressed local communities and taxpayers.

I have met with President Nixon, as shown in the photograph on this page, to discuss local tax-saving measures, including revenue sharing, and am pleased with the progress of these bills.

My mail indicates some confusion in peoples' minds between the Water Pollution Control Bill, which passed with my wholehearted support on March 29, and a superficially similar bill, H.R. 13853, which I opposed. This latter bill had no provision to help communities faced with financing sewage treatment plants and had totally inadequate pollution safeguards. It was quite properly defeated by a bi-partisan vote on July 19.

If you care as much as I do about providing relief to the individual property owner, I urge you to contact your senators from Pennsylvania and urge their support of Revenue Sharing and the Water Pollution Control bills.

"AGNES" PROVES NEED FOR PREPAREDNESS

The devastation suffered by many citizens of Pittsburgh and elsewhere in Pennsylvania in the wake of Hurricane Agnes pointed out the vital need for a tested and workable state preparedness plan in order to minimize such losses in the future.

I made on-site inspection tours of McKees Rocks, the upper Allegheny Valley, parts of the North Side, and in other downriver areas such as Glenfield, to see first-hand the damage suffered by many of you. It became apparent, by talking with flood victims and through observation, that the lack of a public warning system had contributed greatly to the damage.

As many of you already know, I was very concerned at the time of the storm June 23 because I felt our Weather Bureau personnel in Pittsburgh had neither adequate information, time nor resources to spread the word that the flood crest posed a major threat to homes and businesses along our rivers.

For this reason, my Government Activities

Subcommittee investigated the conditions that had produced a potentially critical situation. Our hearings to date indicate that although the Weather Bureau staff in Pittsburgh performed heroically under the circumstances, the fact is that there is no adequate disaster warning system in our area.

On August 10, I introduced the Safe States Act of 1972, requiring that states develop and test disaster plans, including warning systems, or risk losing Federal disaster relief aid.

In the last 10 years, 46 of our 50 states have been declared disaster areas, yet as of right now, only 14 states have even taken the first steps to develop disaster plans. It just isn't fair to ask the taxpayer to help those who make no effort to help themselves. I think my bill, if enacted, will be a fair and reasonable solution.

As an item of special interest to residents of my district affected by the flood, the Agnes Disaster Relief Bill passed both the House and Senate and was signed into law by President Nixon on August 16. This act provides low (1%) interest loans with up to 30 years to repay, and \$5,000 forgiveness. This compares with old legislation that authorized a 5 1/8% interest rate and only \$2,500 forgiveness. This latter improvement will be especially helpful to those hard-hit people on fixed incomes.

Might I suggest that if you are a victim of Hurricane Agnes, that you contact the Small Business Administration Office in the Federal Building, Downtown, to take advantage of this available relief.

The Agnes act is already helping many in our area get back on their feet. For example, a group of homeowners in Creighton in East Deer Twp. experienced serious damage to their homes and property when loosened earth caused a massive mudslide behind their houses on Route 28.

After visiting the site with East Deer Commissioner Paul R. Ajak, and talking to residents, including Henry Ostroski of 185 Freepoint Road, I worked with Federal agencies to find a quick and effective solution.

Work is now underway to restore the hillside and repair the homes. I was pleased to be able to bring this to the attention of the Office of Emergency Preparedness and the Army Corps of Engineers.

KEEPING GOVERNMENT SPENDING IN LINE

I believe we must keep government spending within reasonable limits and direct our resources to the areas of greatest need.

In this regard, I have voted to cut unnecessary or wasteful government programs in many areas. Your letters and answers to my questionnaire make me believe you agree with this approach.

I recently voted to trim military procurement costs by withholding funds for several weapons systems of doubtful effectiveness when the Defense Procurement Bill came before the House.

The recent controversy over the F-14 is a good example of the kind of bad program and wasteful spending we can become involved in without a proper determination of final cost effectiveness of such systems.

While I oppose drastic wholesale cutting of the Defense budget and weakening our national defense, I personally feel that there is additional room for further trimming in military expenditures. There are at this time over 2,300,000 men under arms, and I feel we should tailor our military manpower to balance our defense commitments and by so doing, cut costs accordingly.

GUN CONTROL

We are beginning to get returns on a questionnaire I am now sending asking specific questions about the need for gun control legislation.

The results are running two to one in favor of regulations on short-barrelled hand

guns (commonly referred to as "Saturday night specials"), and for repeal of the .22 caliber ammunition registration requirements.

The questionnaire has been sent to over 200 police chiefs, law enforcement officials, gun clubs and sportsmen's groups in the 18th District, and I am hopeful these replies will be helpful in guiding me when we consider the Senate-passed gun control legislation later this year.

SELECT COMPANY

I was fortunate enough recently to join a select group of politicians and statesmen who have received hand-carved gavels from William Gaul.

The World War I veteran from Springdale has for years carved and presented these magnificent pieces of art to presidents, mayors, and diplomats and I am pleased and grateful to now be among those who display one of these gifts in my office.

It was a pleasure just to meet the delightful Mr. Gaul, as the photo at right shows.

MORE JOBS FOR WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

We often read about large Federal contracts going to big corporations. Yet over half of this work is sub-contracted to small, independent businessmen in the United States.

Unfortunately, although Pennsylvanians pay 6.1% of all Federal taxes, Pennsylvania businessmen get only 3.6% of these contracts. In effect, we are paying our fair share of the bills, but only getting back a half of what should be our share of jobs and benefits.

With this in mind, I co-sponsored a Federal Procurement Conference at the Holiday Inn in Greentree on August 15 which was attended by more than 150 smaller manufacturers and businessmen from the metropolitan Pittsburgh area.

The government buys everything from paper clips to nuclear reactors and many of our manufacturers in Allegheny County should be on the receiving end of more of these contracts.

I hope that this conference, which brought together the buyer and seller, will prove to be an important step in creating new jobs and improving the general economic conditions of our area.

HELPING TO GET RICKY HOME

One of the most satisfying aspects of government service is when you have the opportunity to do just that—serve. All too often, human needs and frustrations can be overlooked in government as the Congress and its members work diligently on national and international affairs.

I was fortunate enough to be involved in a situation recently which included both human needs and international activity.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert Verona, who live in Bridgeville, had tried for several months to overcome considerable difficulties posed by Korean officials in order to finalize the adoption of a little Korean boy, named Ricky, and have him returned here to live. Our intervention with Korean Embassy personnel in Washington paved the way for a heartwarming reunion one recent Saturday morning between the Veronas and their new son, and I had the pleasure to participate in the happy moment.

WE'RE HERE TO HELP

Don't hesitate to write or call me or my staff to help with any question, be it about your Social Security benefits, a consumer complaint, or a relative in the armed forces. If you have a problem, or need information about a government program, our numbers are (202) 225-2135 in Washington, and 562-0533 in Pittsburgh.

Let me again emphasize that I have been elected to serve all of you in the 18th District and that my work on committees and my votes in the Congress will always be with

your best interests in mind. Your letters are helpful in that they give me the benefit of your thinking on the issues that are important to you. My door is always open

Sincerely,

H. JOHN HEINZ III,
Your Congressman.

H. R. GROSS: CONSCIENCE IN THE HOUSE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, a great deal of criticism is often made of legislators who are less than conscientious in pursuing the people's business, who are less than frugal in dispensing the people's money, and who are less than responsive in putting into concrete actions the people's deepest concerns.

It is only just and proper that such criticism should be voiced. It is equally proper, however, that those who do pursue the people's business with honesty, integrity, and perseverance be honored for their work.

One such outstanding legislator is our colleague, H. R. GROSS of Iowa. The front room of his office contains a sign which states:

Nothing is easier than the expenditure of public money. It does not appear to belong to anybody. The temptation is overwhelming to bestow it on somebody.

Recently Representative GROSS was honored by an article, "H. R. Gross: Conscience in the House," in the August 1971 issue of the Washington Monthly, which was reprinted in the August 1972 issue of the Reader's Digest.

The author, Jacques Leslie, points out that—

Gross is the only Congressman who makes a concerted effort to read the entire contents of every bill that reaches the House Floor. He is constantly on the lookout for wasteful appropriations, self-serving arrangements among members and ambiguous legislation. When he is unclear about some bill, he asks a question and the response is then a matter of record . . . He is well prepared, a good debater, and expert parliamentarian.

In 1968, to cite one example of his important contribution to good government, what appeared to be a noncontroversial bill boosting State Department retirement benefits actually contained a hidden provision calling for a 33-percent increase in congressional retirement benefits. Only when Representative Gross exposed the retirement boondoggle, was it killed.

Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Clark Mollenhoff has said this of the distinguished Congressman from Iowa:

No House member in the last 20 years has exposed more waste and corruption in government than H.R. Gross. Time and again his mere presence on the floor has caused others to stand firm.

I wish to share with my colleagues the article, "H. R. Gross: Conscience in the House," as it appears in the August 1972

issue of the Reader's Digest. The article follows:

H. R. GROSS: CONSCIENCE IN THE HOUSE

(By Jacques Leslie)

The front room of his office gives fair warning of what lies within. One sign on the wall says, "Nothing is easier than the expenditure of public money. It does not appear to belong to anybody. The temptation is overwhelming to bestow it on somebody." Another says, "There is always free cheese in a mousetrap."

Called by some the "watchdog of the federal treasury" and by others the "abominable no-man of the House," Harold Royce (H.R.) Gross, Republican Congressman from Iowa, has built his reputation on uncompromising integrity, a rough-hewn sense of humor and an unquestioning belief in the wisdom of a balanced budget. Estimates of the amount Gross has pared from the federal budget and has therefore "saved" taxpayers during his 23 years as Congressman range from millions to billions of dollars.

Gross cultivates the idea that he is a principled loner, an exception among men who have taken to heart Sam Rayburn's maxim, "To get along, go along." In the 91st Congress, for example, he voted against President Nixon more often than all other Congressmen serving a full two-year term, opposing him on 58 percent of roll-call votes. (The average House member opposed the President 29 percent of the time.) "If I'm convinced that a bill is bad, or enough of it is bad to overbalance the good in it, why I'll vote against it," Gross says. "It doesn't bother me to be in the minority."

Among the programs Gross has unsuccessfully opposed are foreign aid, Peace Corps, all salary increases for Congressmen from the time they received \$12,500 a year (they now get \$42,500) and the United Nations. Occasionally, when he loses, Gross resorts to sarcasm. When a bill passed to reimburse New York City for its expenses during Khrushchev's 1960 visit to the U.N., Gross said on the floor, "I swear I think that what we ought to do is pass a bill to remove the torch from the hand of the Statue of Liberty and insert a tin cup."

Gross is a slight man with a booming voice. Born on a farm in Arispe, Iowa, in 1899, he never finished high school. After serving in the Army at the Mexican border and in France in World War I, he studied at the University of Missouri School of Journalism but did not receive a degree. For the next 15 years he worked as a reporter and editor, then as a newscaster for radio station WHO in Des Moines. Known as the "fastest tongue in radio," he could speak 200 words a minute in a clear, solid tone.

Gross first ran unsuccessfully in the Republican primary for governor in 1940, then in 1948 was elected to Congress from Iowa's Third District. He has been there ever since.

Some observers think of Gross as a clown, who "has exploited and profited from every rigid prejudice in Iowa." A look at the newsletter he sends out weekly to 9000 Iowa subscribers does not dispel that notion. In it, the United States is referred to as "Uncle Sap," "Uncle Sucker" and "Uncle Handout"; the Pentagon is "Fort Fumble." After mentioning a news account about President Johnson tossing beer cans out of his car as he sped around his Texas ranch, Gross suggested that "Home on the Range," be changed to "Foam on the Range."

Gross himself is the frequent object of barbs from other Congressmen. Observing that he has not left the United States since World War I and is opposed to Congressional junkets, Reps. John Ashbrook (R., Ohio) and Frank Thompson (D., N.J.) sponsored a resolution in 1970 to create a committee, consisting only of Gross, with the task of inspecting U.S. economic and military-aid

expenditures throughout the world. Junketing Congressmen often send Gross postcards from the countries they visit. "Paris is great! Wish you were here!" Yet for all the kidding he receives, Gross is praised by a large number of Congressmen on both sides of the aisle.

The conventional wisdom among Representatives is that it is important to have one person like Gross in Congress, but that if Grosses filled the House, it would be unworkable. He introduces few bills and does not play an active role in the shaping of legislation. Instead, his function is essentially negative.

Gross is the only Congressman who makes a concerted effort to read the entire contents of every bill that reaches the House floor. (This is no mean feat; in the 91st Congress, for example, 1415 bills, many several hundred pages long, were reported to the floor.) He is constantly on the lookout for wasteful appropriations, self-serving arrangements among members and ambiguous legislation. When he is unclear about some bill, he asks a question, and the response is then a matter of record. If the answer does not satisfy him, he may turn to procedural gimmicks to delay or prevent the bill's passage. He is well prepared, a good debater and expert parliamentarian.

The most famous of Gross's techniques is the quorum call—it takes half an hour to read the list of Representatives' names. Gross believes that a Congressman's first responsibility is to be on the floor when the House is in session, and he may well have called for quorum more often than any other Congressman in history. Once, Rep. Tom Rees (D., Calif.), angered by two calls (one by Gross), made a speech on the House floor against "capricious and senseless use of quorum calls which have little or no relationship to the important matters which this Congress has at hand." As soon as Rees finished, Gross made a point of order that a quorum was not present.

Another weapon is objecting to unanimous-consent requests. The House handles much of its business by this means, and the objection of one member is enough to defeat a unanimous-consent motion. Gross employs this technique to combat the "Tuesday-Thursday Club"—Congressmen who arrange to have unimportant business scheduled on Friday and Monday so that they can go home four days at a stretch.

Gross has made himself an expert on House procedure, which is codified in four sources: the Constitution, the House rules, Thomas Jefferson's *Manual* and the 11 volumes of *Precedents of the House of Representatives*. "Some Congressmen who've been here for several terms don't even know the working rules of the House," he says. "Some of these people are pitiful. Nobody can tell me that the country wouldn't be better served if more of them knew what the hell was going on."

Because of his willingness to use all the parliamentary procedures at his disposal, many committee chairmen try to iron out possible differences with Gross by notifying him of their intentions in advance. Some Congressmen have changed legislation in committee to anticipate Gross's objections on the floor. Thus, though Gross rarely has the votes to back up his convictions, he does have a veto power over some aspects of legislation.

The basic article of Gross's faith is summed up in his bill, H.R. 144 (a gross equals 12 dozen), which he has introduced annually for more than a decade. It calls for a balanced budget and the gradual retirement of the national debt. (The bill is invariably assigned to the Ways and Means Committee and never heard from again.) Not only is deficit spending responsible for the nation's present economic difficulties, Gross says, but also, "We're plastering the generations to come with mortgages that will never be paid

off. And this is having its effect on the moral fiber of the country. The main reason why we will go into a crisis will be financial."

Certainly some of Gross's proposed economies are reasonable. One example is a bill he introduced last year to prohibit junkets by lame-duck Congressmen. In the past such trips have been authorized as a kind of farewell present to non-returning Congressmen. In 1969, Gross blocked a unanimous-consent request to skip a House session on the day of the Apollo 11 launching so that Congressmen could accept free government transportation to Cape Kennedy. Gross said he was "unable to find any reason at all why a substantial amount of money should be spent" to transport Congressmen and their families to Florida. Consequently, the House was forced to meet on the day of the launching.

Gross is also concerned with bigger sums. In 1971, he voted against the appropriation bills for the Departments of Commerce, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Justice, Labor, Post Office, State, Transportation, Treasury, and Health, Education and Welfare. He voted against appropriations for the Office of Education, foreign aid, the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, and the Smithsonian Institution. But he did vote in favor of the largest appropriation bill of all, \$71 billion for the Department of Defense. "In this business," he said, "I would prefer to make an error on the side of what I conceive to be national security."

Gross gives the impression of a gruff, hard-bitten, no-nonsense curmudgeon, but this is to some extent a self-protective device. He is known among friends as a gentle, gracious man. By Washington standards he leads a spartan existence. While he labors on Capitol Hill, his wife is at home reading and underlining. By the time he returns home, she has put the material she thinks he should read next to his easy chair. At the end of the evening, if there is time, the couple plays a game of cribbage, then goes to bed. Gross has boasted that he does not own a tuxedo, nor his wife an evening gown.

Rep. Otto Passman, one of Gross's admirers, accurately describes the thrust of Gross's efforts in Congress: "I came out of the free-enterprise system," he says, "but it seems that now we are on the road to socialism. Gross has slowed down the trend to socialism from a run to a walk."

With his constant attendance on the House floor, his careful consideration of every bill, and his desire to truly debate legislation on the floor, Gross probably comes closer to embodying the grade-school textbook's concept of a Congressman than any other member. A literalist, Gross believes he is doing what the framers of the Constitution had in mind. We have gone wrong, he thinks, in allowing an all-encompassing federal bureaucracy to control our lives and diminish our freedoms.

GROSS AT HIS GRANDEST

While much of H. R. Gross's fame comes from his role as Congressional gadfly, his record is replete with solid legislative accomplishments.

Last October, for instance, Democrats were confident they had the votes to override a White House plan to delay for six months a \$2.6-billion government pay hike. But Gross forced the vote on a day when large numbers of Democrats were junketing in Europe. The result was a narrow but crucial victory for the President's new economic program.

In 1968, what appeared to be a non-controversial bill boosting State Department retirement benefits actually contained a hidden provision calling for a 33-percent increase in Congressional retirement benefits. Only when Gross exposed the retirement boondoggle was it killed.

During the debate over the elevation of

Associate Justice Abe Fortas to Chief Justice, Gross detailed examples on the House floor of the jurist's alleged conflicts of interest. Even after the Fortas nomination was withdrawn, Gross kept up his attack and threatened impeachment proceedings. Finally, Fortas resigned rather than face the Congressional inquiry.

For years the late Rep. Mike Kirwan (D., Ohio), chairman of the pork-barreling Public Works Appropriations Subcommittee, sought \$10 million for a huge aquarium in the nation's capital. Despite Kirwan's political clout, it was never built—thanks to constant ridicule by Gross.

Asserts Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Clark Mollenhoff: "No House member in the last 20 years has exposed more waste and corruption in government than H. R. Gross. Time and again his mere presence on the floor has caused others to stand firm."—THE EDITORS.

POLICE CODE OF MORALITY ASSAULTED

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the traditional American concept of the policeman is of a man unquestioned honesty, integrity, and high sense of responsibility to society.

As such, the police departments across the Nation have, generally speaking, established some type of criteria for their recruits. After all, a man's record over a span of years usually gives a good indication of his basic character.

These regulations governing the record of police recruits are often tempered with some degree of mercy. After all, a man may make one mistake; but if he continues to persevere in his ways, reason leads average men to conclude that he has a flaw in his character which renders him unsuitable for the type of work required of a policeman, the guardian of society.

The District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department here in Washington seems to have gone out of its way to set reasonable standards of conduct, tempered with mercy and understanding, for their police recruits. One such regulation is that they will not hire a man who has fathered more than one illegitimate child. Certainly by any standards imaginable this would be considered reasonable. Most Americans would consider it too destructive of general police morality.

Unfortunately, the head of the District of Columbia Office of Human Rights considers this regulation too discriminatory because, according to a news story in this morning's paper, "in the District a higher percentage of black children than white children are born out of wedlock."

Civilized society is constructed on a moral code of conduct generally considered satisfactory for the good of the people as a whole. For the guardians of society, the policemen, to abandon this code of conduct would be disastrous. People live and learn by example. If a man has no more sense of responsibility than to continue to father children out of wedlock, how can he be expected to

have a sense of responsibility to the society he is charged to protect? After all, the child born out of wedlock too often becomes the responsibility of that very society.

I include a related news clipping following my remarks.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 14, 1972]

POLICE ASKED TO EASE RULES

James W. Baldwin, head of the D.C. office of human rights, has asked the city's police department to drop a regulation that bars the hiring of a prospective policeman who has fathered more than one illegitimate child.

Baldwin, in a letter to Police Chief Jerry V. Wilson, said the regulation is discriminatory because in the District a higher percentage of black children than white children are born out of wedlock.

According to Baldwin, about 25 prospective officers—most of them black—were rejected last year by the department because of the regulation.

ECOLOGY WALK BY IOWA YOUTH

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, on numerous occasions in the past, I have called the attention of the House to the serious environmental crisis besetting America. In this Chamber and in extensive hearings of the Public Works Committee here at the Capitol and throughout this Nation, I have proposed and argued on behalf of stringent legislation to restore and maintain the quality of the Nation's waters, to construct waste treatment facilities, to develop comprehensive watershed programs, to conserve large areas of land along the Mississippi River for an upper Mississippi River national recreation area, to prohibit noise pollution by supersonic transports, and to provide for the establishment of a Joint Committee on the Environment.

Always, my efforts in this vital legislative area have been inspired by the fundamental objective of developing an environmental consciousness on the part of our citizens, and the shaping of a concerted national environmental policy. In recognition of at least partial fulfillment of these objectives, I wish to pay tribute today to a large group of young Iowa citizens in Lee County of Iowa's First Congressional District, who, on August 19, 1972, demonstrated their concern for the preservation of Iowa's natural beauty.

On that hot Saturday evening, between the hours of 5 and 8 p.m., they walked 9 miles between the cities of Fort Madison and West Point, Iowa, in a cleanup campaign that resulted in the collection of three truckloads of trash. Such an undertaking was unprecedented in Iowa's history. After having walked the last mile and a half with these young adults, I can proudly testify to the enthusiasm and uncommon zeal they brought to this endeavor. The people whose names I should like to read into

the RECORD are among the finest America has produced and exemplify well, the redoubtable position that the youth of the First District of Iowa have taken on behalf of a greater ecological awareness. Certainly, the actions of these young Americans illustrate, again, the fulfillment of Iowa's motto that "In all that is good Iowa affords the best."

Those participating in the ecology walk were:

Patty Rashid, Pat and Pam Bever, Julie Winkel, Nancy Bye, Karen LaValle, Janet Quisner, Renee Long, Scott Azinger, Greg Pickard, Danene Reeder, Julie Burton, Carol Miller, Ann Langenbach, Rich, Gene and Steve Rathbun, Mark Bowman, Kim Chapin, John Peitz, Janet Stein, Steve Stigall, Rachel Stewart, David and Marcia Pulaski, Sue Morris, Charles LaFrenz, Greg Schmidt, from Fort Madison.

Ann Schierbrock and Patty Harmeyer from West Point.

Carla Kappmeyer from Iowa City. Ed and Dev Kledaisch, Bonnie Barnes, Sherry Neff, Mimi Kledaisch, Howie Sutlive, Mike Walrath, Ben Marion, Katherine and David Marion, Laura McCormick, and Judy Timbers, of Keokuk.

BUSINESS FOOTS THE BILL FOR PROGRESS

HON. ROBERT PRICE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, there are those who say that business is a boogeyman, that business is interested in profits and is therefore evil.

To paint business enterprise as the ogre of society is to take leave of reality, for it is our system of the free and open marketplace which has allowed Americans to build and create the greatest civilization with the highest standard of living for its people in the history of the world. Sadly, Americans are so blasé about the luxuries that surround them that efforts to remind them of their enviable and unique position are dismissed with so much "ho-hum, what-else-is-new." The fact that Americans who comprise only 6 percent of the world's population possess nearly half the world's wealth escapes far too many of our citizens. They are so busy watching their color TV's, driving around in their two-to-a-family cars, or shopping in their ultramodern shopping centers crammed to the walls with every product and gadget dedicated to their enjoyment and convenience, that they forget that over half the world's people are concerned today about where tomorrow's next meal will come from.

Mr. Speaker, our multitudinous blessings are no accident; they are the product of generations of hard work, enthusiasm, and high aspiration. At the base of our progress and prosperity has been our system of free enterprise. Regardless of the urgings and exhortations of the disciples of socialism and "antiestablishmentism," we owe our economic preeminence to business. I wish to include in the RECORD at this point a most cogent and thoughtful article appearing in the

August 28 Washington Report of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States which offers food for thought as we consider the future goals and prospects of our Nation:

CHAMBER AT CONVENTION REMINDS GOP BUSINESS FOOTS THE BILL FOR PROGRESS

This country must never lose sight of the fact that the source of progress is America's private economy which pays the bills for public progress and private progress alike.

That central thought punctuated the statement of the National Chamber, presented by Arch Booth to the Republican Platform Committee.

Returning to Miami Beach to present the viewpoint of the national business federation to convention delegates, officials and news media in a repeat performance was the same five-man team that was present for the Democratic convention in July.

The way to "cure joblessness and poverty is to cure what ails the source of jobs and wealth"—the private economy, Mr. Booth reminded the Republican platform writers.

Growth of the private economy from 1969 to 1971 helped nearly 15 million persons climb out of poverty, Mr. Booth declared. This result was achieved by that growth and not through "some magic governmental formula for the redistribution of wealth."

To provide the proper incentives to stimulate the private economy, Mr. Booth said these four things must be accomplished:

1. We must control inflation.
2. We must have a fair, equitable tax system.
3. We must re-establish a fair balance of power between labor and management.
4. We must make our products more competitive in world markets.

Success in the effort to control inflation, he said, "is basic to the resolution of virtually every other problem facing the nation."

"Obviously there is only one way to curb it: Spend less and restrain the expansion of the money supply."

The relentless rise in government spending must be halted and a ceiling imposed on such spending by Congress and the Administration, he said, advancing the five-part program developed by the Chamber:

1. Project all major spending over a five-year period.
2. Re-evaluate all spending at least once every three years.
3. Pilot test every proposed major program before it is put into operation nationwide.
4. Require a joint Congressional committee to evaluate the budget as a whole.
5. Subject trust fund programs to the same spending controls as other tax-supported programs.

On foreign trade, Mr. Booth said we may continue to work for freer trade, and enjoy the greatest possible variety of goods and services at the lowest possible prices.

"Or, in a misguided attempt to subsidize a few companies and a few unions," he cautioned, "we may enact something like the Burke-Hartke bill; admit to the world that we are afraid of competition."

HOLDING THE LINE ON INTERNATIONAL POSTAL RATES

HON. ALBERT W. JOHNSON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, a little noticed news item at the recent Postal Forum VI will be of special interest to many of my constituents, as

well as to many others over the country.

It was an announcement by Postal Service officials that there will not be any international postage rate increases in the near future.

These rates have risen considerably in recent years, along with domestic postage rates.

This will be particularly good news for many families which have considerable correspondence overseas, as well as for business firms which do a lot of international mailing.

The decision by Postmaster General E. T. Klassen to forgo any new domestic postage rate increases was quite well publicized—and deservedly so. However, this encouraging development regarding international mail rates was not so prominently mentioned in the media and it may not have been noticed by many persons.

I congratulate the Postmaster General for holding the line on international postage rates as well as domestic rates.

**OLYMPIC COMPETITION DATES
BACK TO 776 B.C.**

HON. DAWSON MATHIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. MATHIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the proud history of Olympic competition dates back to the 8th century before the birth of Christ. The first recorded Olympic race took place in Elis, Greece in the year 776 B.C. Some historians argue that these games had been held for several hundred years before they were first recorded. As time passed all the Greek city-states gradually joined the Eleans in the Olympic games. One of the outstanding features characterizing even the earliest games was the oaths taken by the officials that all the events would be judged fairly and impartially as well as the oaths taken by the contestants that they would uphold the highest standards of sportsmanship.

After the collapse of most of the Greek city-states in the 4th century B.C. other countries began to enter their athletes in the competition of the Olympics. As time progressed, the original purpose of honoring and recognizing the individual athletes for their skills and abilities in the various games was lost. The games had so deteriorated by the year 60 A.D. that the Emperor Nero, a notoriously poor athlete, entered the games making a mockery of their purpose. The games had become so political and so devoid of their original meaning by the year 394 A.D. that the Christian Emperor Theodosius abolished them altogether.

It was 1,502 years later before the first modern Olympic games were held in Athens, Greece in 1896. In 1896, nine nations participated in the Olympic games in Athens. In the 1972 games just completed September 11, 123 nations entered some 10,500 contestants in the Olympic competition.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, nations do not officially compete against nations in

Olympic events but the finest athletes from around the world are to be given the opportunity to compete against each other. Strict standards of conduct are required of the athletes and specific rules forbidding professional athletes from competing against amateurs have been officially established. A few of America's best loved athletes of past years, Jim Thorpe for example, have been deprived of their medals when it was learned that they had accepted a few dollars for semi-professional sporting events. The athletes entering the Olympic games are to compete for the honor of their country and the glory of their sports in the spirit of friendship, peace, and sportsmanship.

In a special order Tuesday, I announced that I was drawing a resolution to establish a special commission to investigate the 1972 Olympiad and report its findings to the Congress and the American people. I feel that unless drastic changes are made in the framework and guidelines of the Olympics, they are destined to become, once again, a mockery of their intended purpose.

**PROJECT ZAP: AN EXAMPLE FOR
THE NATION**

HON. FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, water pollution has been a matter of special concern to Rhode Islanders ever since Samuel Slater built the Nation's first cotton mill on the banks of the Blackstone River in 1793 and started America's industrial revolution.

Today the Blackstone runs through the heart of one of the most heavily industrialized areas in the country. Efforts to keep the river clean have been frustrated by thoughtless citizens who used the river and its banks as a dump.

Angered by the endless flow of trash, Rhode Islanders took things into their own hands last Saturday. Nearly 10,000 volunteers who live in the First Congressional District gathered on the banks of the Blackstone to show their neighbors and government leaders that concern about pollution is more than just talk in Rhode Island.

Among the volunteers were people of every age and occupation, from first graders to grandmothers, construction workers to government officials. With fingers, rakes, and heavy construction equipment they picked up over 10,000 tons of auto tires, papers, and other trash that had littered the banks and waters of the river for decades. The cleanup stretched for more than 10 miles between Providence and Woonsocket. The project also created four river bank miniparks to encourage people to enjoy the river and keep it clean.

But the most significant accomplishment of this effort was the simple fact that anyone who has spent a backbreaking day picking up someone else's trash will think twice before dumping anything in the Blackstone—or any other river—

again. Project ZAP will give the people a new respect for the river, and give the river a dignity it did not have before.

Project ZAP is already being called one of the most ambitious and dramatic environmental cleanup efforts in New England. It was a major battle in the war to clean up the Nation's waterways, and I am confident that Rhode Island's example will be a pilot project for America. Plans are already underway to create a documentary film for the Federal Environmental Protection Agency to help other communities interested in organizing similar cleanup projects.

The project took its name from the old Buck Rogers comic strip in which the hero used a "ZAP" gun to make villains disappear. Project ZAP was started by the Providence Journal in an effort to make debris along the Blackstone disappear just as quickly.

Although ZAP was a 1-day demonstration, it is obvious that cleaning up our rivers cannot be a one-shot effort. If Saturday's cleanup encourages people to stop dumping, then we have accomplished something important. Project ZAP has already created the kind of concern that will bring this country one step closer to the day when the Blackstone and other rivers will be clean enough to swim in. When boats will once again sail its waters, fish will splash in the river and the fishermen who catch them can take them home to eat.

Here is an account of Project ZAP from Sunday's Providence Journal:

EARNEST VOLUNTEERS AGREE JOB WAS LONG OVERDUE FIRST STEP

(By Joel H. Sekeres)

Perspiration dripped from Norman Beauvais' face like rain as he guided his small rowboat against the bank of the Blackstone River behind the Old Slater Mill in Pawtucket yesterday.

He jumped ashore, his blue jeans and T-shirt splattered black with river muck, and, with weary grunts, began unloading his boat's slimy cargo of small tree limbs, a discarded auto tire, a large piece of plywood and a car's axle assembly with a tire and wheel attached.

"People are fed up with pollution," he muttered, "Government hasn't been tough enough and the people just had to take things into their own hands to help make the river clean. It's everybody's job."

And it seemed yesterday that everybody took the job seriously. Mr. Beauvais, a 34-year-old self-employed contractor of 72 New York Ave., Cumberland, was one of thousands of volunteers who toiled beneath leaden skies and intermittent rain for Project ZAP.

He was part of an unlikely mixture of construction workers, students, housewives, music teachers, secretaries, engineers, Boy Scouts, factory workers, truck drivers and a multitude of others who labored and sweated together, united in a common fight against pollution.

RIVERBANKS LINED

From Woonsocket to Providence, knots of humanity lined the riverbanks, using hoes, rakes, shovels and gloved hands to remove tons of paper, dead tree limbs, cans, boxes, worn tires and other junk that had been so casually discarded there.

Men and women in rowboats, canoes and rubber rafts hauled up any debris they could get a grip on.

And a team of volunteer scuba divers, often unable to see more than six inches in front of their faces, went beneath the surface of

the murky waters to pry engine blocks, refrigerators, bed springs, pipes and auto doors from the mud below.

If there was a consensus among the volunteers, it was that Project ZAP was an overdue first step in what should become a continuing statewide effort to clean up all of Rhode Island's polluted rivers. Every one of nearly two dozen volunteers interviewed yesterday emphasized that one day of involvement is not enough, that sanitizing riverbanks is helpful but still not enough and that industries and institutions must be stopped from dumping waste into the rivers if marine life is to be saved.

TEACHER WIELDS RAKE

Miss Donna Jeffrey, 21, of 84 Littlefield St., Pawtucket, a piano teacher in a private music school, paused while raking debris from the Blackstone bank and declared:

"This is definitely good. But it's like cleaning the rim of a toilet bowl and not flushing the dirty water."

She said that unless industries "stop dumping pollution into the river, there is no use cleaning it up. The river will still smell and support no marine life."

John Mihalic, 31, of 12 Lewis St., Pawtucket, a carpenter who spent yesterday in a rowboat behind Pawtucket City Hall and the Old Slater Mill hauling junk from the river, said:

"The idea of cleaning up all this filth convinced me to give up my Saturday day off to work here. I'd like to be able to bring my boy and girl to the river without having to hold my nose. If they do this again, I'll be part of it. This makes you feel good and proud."

"THEY'RE REALLY SINCERE"

Mr. Mihalic swept his hand in an arc, gesturing toward the other volunteers working purposefully on both sides of the river. "These people aren't here because they're screwy or kooky," he said. "They are really sincere about cleaning up the Blackstone River. I hope the politicians take notice that we mean business."

Mrs. Dorothy Riley of 95 Roger Williams Ave., East Providence, an inspector at the Fram Corp. in that city, stooped to pick up some rusted cans lying on the riverbank. Printed on the back of the powder blue sweatshirt she wore were the words "No Sweat." But when she stood up and turned around, it was obvious that the words did not apply to her.

She smiled, wiped the perspiration from her forehead and said: "I just wanted to do my bit for the environment. I want to see clean rivers again. ZAP is wonderful and very necessary. It gets the community working together."

At the Central Falls ZAP headquarters, Neil MacDonald, 29, of 12 Gale Court, Coventry, a computer programmer, emerged in black scuba gear from the river's turbid waters. He had just helped remove an automobile engine block, bed springs and metal pipes that had settled in the mire beneath the surface.

SAYS RIVERS POLLUTE BAY

"I like to dive for sport in Narragansett Bay," he said. "These rivers run into the bay and contribute to polluting it. By helping to clean up the Blackstone River, I'm also helping to clean up Narragansett Bay."

Mr. MacDonald declared that ZAP "is a fantastic thing."

"But it's got to be more than a one-day project," he said. "You've got to keep the people involved to maintain their interest. One day does something, but not enough. ZAP should be extended to all the state's rivers on a continuing basis."

Typifying the attitude of the volunteers were comments by Serge Beaudoin, 28, of 77 Tremont St., Central Falls, associate di-

rector of admissions at Roger Williams College.

"You've got to start someplace," he said. "It's too easy to stay home and moan about pollution. You have to commit yourself to do something about it. Hopefully, this will be a precedent for future projects. Now that the people are doing their part, it's up to industry to find a way to avoid dumping waste into the river. And it's up to the taxpayers to see that responsible people enforce antipollution laws."

ADDRESS BY ROY D. HUDSON,
PRESIDENT OF HAMPTON INSTITUTE, VA.

HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to introduce into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an address to the freshman students of Hampton Institute in Hampton, Va., by the president of the college, Dr. Roy D. Hudson.

This distinguished college is entering its second century of providing a fine education to our Nation's young people, and as my colleagues in the Congress will witness as they read this speech, Hampton Institute considers higher education as a total learning environment. I think my colleagues will benefit from the guidance offered by the president.

I have read his speech carefully, and I can sense through the words the deep feeling of respect and compassion which Dr. Hudson holds for these students now entrusted to him. He presents a philosophy to the students as an alternative and a challenge.

The address follows:

ADDRESS TO FRESHMEN, NEW STUDENTS, AND PARENTS BY ROY D. HUDSON, PRESIDENT OF HAMPTON INSTITUTE, HAMPTON, VA.

Platform colleagues, parents, student leaders, members of the faculty, friends, new students and members of the freshman class of 1972.

Welcome to our "home by the sea". By entering Hampton Institute, you have become a part of a very special and privileged group of 8.5 million students in higher education in this country. To narrow it down still further, you are part of a group of approximately 500,000 Black students in college today, approximately 250,000 of which are on the campuses of the predominantly Black colleges of this Nation.

Annually there are thousands of deserving students who are denied the opportunity of college matriculation.

Why are you here? This is a question which each of you needs to ask yourself. We like to think that you are here to obtain an education and we are sure that this is the objective for most of you.

However, we also must realize that there are other reasons for the presence of some of you, such as:

(1) Parental influence, as well as transporting you here;

(2) The proper place to meet a life's mate;

(3) The prestigious thing to do;

(4) Perhaps the question of the draft, although I am told that it is only the ROTC student who is exempt from the present draft procedures;

(5) Easier than going to work. For those of you here with this idea, you will soon be

very much disillusioned. For college is no longer a serene retreat or interlude which one takes prior to entering into real life—it is real life.

Regardless of your reasons for being here, we welcome you and shall work with you on the assumption that you are desirous of an education. However, we are also continually mindful of the many students who could profit from the experience of a college education and, therefore, look with disfavor upon the willful waste of time and opportunity.

You are now in college. Society will expect proportionately more of you as a thinking person, as an interested citizen, and as a potential leader. Only you can answer the question of whether you will assume your responsibilities as a positive contributor to this community.

In my home there is a bulletin board where each member of the family can place items of interest which he or she wishes to bring to the attention of the other members of the family. Not so long ago, I found the following article from Ann Landers' column which I would like to read:

"Always we hear the plaintive cry of the teenagers: 'What can we do? Where can we go?'"

"I can make some suggestions. Go home. Remove the storm windows. Paint the woodwork. Rake the leaves. Mow the lawn. Learn to cook. Scrub the floors. Build something. Clean up a park. Read to a blind person. Tutor a handicapped child."

"Offer your services to your pastor, the Red Cross, the Salvation Army. Assist the poor. Study your lessons. And when you're through if you aren't too tired—read a good book."

"Your parents do not owe you entertainment. The world does not owe you a living. Your village does not owe you recreation facilities. You owe the world something. You owe it your time and energy, and your talents, so that no one will be at war or in poverty, or sick or lonely, ever again."

"In plain words: Grow up; quit being a cry baby; get out of your dream world and develop a backbone, not a wishbone. Start acting like a man or a woman."

"I'm a parent. I'm tired of nursing, chauffeuring, protecting, pleading and begging, making excuses for your laziness and trying to accommodate to your endless demands. I am also tired of being told, 'It's your fault I'm like this. You spoiled me.' If you don't like yourself, be something better."—Mrs. Omaha.

As you go about your years here at Hampton, think about this letter—think about your reasons for being here. In this process—think for yourself—not as the "merchants of discontent," which you will meet here, would have you think. You cannot afford to aimlessly nor thoughtlessly follow just any ideology.

A French naturalist once performed an experiment with insects called "processionary caterpillars." He led them onto the rim of a large flowerpot, so that the leader found itself nose-to-tail with the last caterpillar in the procession. Through force of instinct, the ring of insects circled the rim seven days and nights. They all died of exhaustion and starvation in spite of a visible supply of food nearby. Thoughtlessly following the beaten path can prove disastrous for people, too.

If you have not already started, begin now to learn where to place your values and do not fall victim to those things of momentary satisfaction. Do not allow yourselves to be misled by demagogues who are only interested in disruption, destruction, and the ultimate tragic waste of your time and opportunity. It will take courage to resist the forces that would push you toward mediocrity and conformity. However, your future greatly depends upon your ability to resist

these pressures. You cannot afford to deal on a retail basis with yourselves and your school. By doing so, you will be cheating your parents, your community, and your nation of the type of citizen you should be. The time is now, and the place is here, to set up your markets for wholesale dealing—"wholesale dealing in quality"—putting your whole selves into the process of making Hampton Institute and yourselves the best.

This year you will have the opportunity to participate in many ways in the improvement of this institution and yourselves simultaneously. We trust that you will take advantage of each chance.

During the past year the constituents of the Hampton Institute community have worked diligently to reorganize the program of the college. A great deal of our concern in this reorganization was taken up with the anticipation of your arrival, the freshman class of 1972.

Although much emphasis has been placed upon a planning for you, our concern was expanded to include the entire student body as a focal point. It is our intention to make Hampton Institute a model teaching . . . learning . . . living center that will give top priority to good teaching and place the learner at the center of its planning, while devoting study and research to the potential, needs, and learning experiences of students, as well as to the disciplines to be studied.

We look upon the primary purpose of an undergraduate education as the motivation and stimulation of intellectual and personal development. It is the goal of this institution to establish an environment in which these processes are inseparable, in which the advancement of one fosters the growth of the other. The reorganization concerns itself, therefore, not only with the academic dimension of the student, but equally with the student's personal development—his self-realization.

You will remember the Biblical story of the sower who sowed seed.

"Some fell by the wayside and the fowls came and devoured them up. Some fell upon stony places where they had not much earth and forthwith they sprung up because they had no deepness of earth, and when the sun was up they were scorched, and because they had no root, they withered away; and some fell among thorns and the thorns sprung up and choked them; but others fell into good ground and brought forth fruit, some a hundredfold, some sixtyfold, some thirtyfold."

Each of you is important in the realization of the success of the college as it ventures upon a new year with a new program. What will be the productivity level of the "seeds" that fall upon you—only you can answer that question.

I would like to share with you one of my favorite readings. I have read it many times in this community and probably will read it many more times. Its meaning never seems outdated.

WORDS TO LIVE BY (By Max Ehrmann)

Go placidly amid the noise and the haste, and remember what peace there may be in silence. As far as possible without surrender be on good terms with all persons. Speak your truth quietly and clearly; and listen to others, even the dull and ignorant; they too have their story. Avoid loud and aggressive persons, they are vexatious to the spirit. If you compare yourself with others you may become vain or bitter; for always there will be greater and lesser persons than yourself. Enjoy your achievements as well as your plans.

"Keep interested in your own career, however humble; it is a real possession in the

changing fortunes of time. Exercise caution in your business affairs; for the world is full of trickery. But let this not blind you to what virtue there is; many persons strive for high ideals; and everywhere life is full of heroism. Be yourself. Especially do not feign affection. Neither be cynical about love; for in the face of all aridity and disenchantment it is as perennial as the grass. Take kindly the counsel of years, gracefully surrendering the things of youth. Nurture strength of spirit to shield you in sudden misfortune.

"But do not distress your self imaginings. Many fears are born of fatigue and loneliness. Beyond a wholesome discipline, be gentle with yourself. You are a child of the universe no less than the trees and the stars; you have a right to be here. And whether or not it is clear to you, no doubt the universe is unfolding as it should. Therefore be at peace with God, whatever you conceive Him to be. And whatever your labors and aspirations, in the noisy confusion of life, keep peace with your soul. With all its sham, drudgery and broken dreams, it is still a beautiful world. Be cheerful. Strive to be happy."

Before closing, I would like to briefly call your attention to the information sheets which were passed out to you as you entered this hall. It is our objective to make you as knowledgeable of the operation of this institution as we possibly can.

There will be a question-and-answer session to follow for parents. We invite you to remain and participate in this exchange.

To those parents who are still with us, we wish to express our appreciation to you for your presence at Hampton Institute today. We are pleased that you and your sons and daughters have chosen our college for the furtherance of their education. We recognize this decision on your part as an expression of confidence in our capabilities. We shall endeavor, with our total capacity, to fulfill that confidence.

If you have any questions during the year, please do not hesitate to bring these to our attention; if you are displeased or pleased by something, do not hesitate to bring these to our attention also. Our sole purpose for being here is to serve you, your sons and daughters, in the fulfillment of dream—the acquisition of a college education.

Finally, to the parents, relatives, and friends, we wish a safe and pleasant journey home, and to the class of 1976 and to our new students—you have our good wishes for a successful, productive, and joyous year—here at Hampton Institute.

ADDRESS TO FRESHMEN, NEW STUDENTS AND PARENTS

I. Recognition

Platform colleagues, parents, student leaders, members of the faculty, friends, new students, and members of the freshman class of 1972.

II. Welcome

To our "home by the sea". By entering Hampton Institute, you have become a part of a very special and privileged group of 8.5 million students in higher education in this country. To narrow it down still further, you are part of a group of approximately 500,000 Black students in college today, approximately 250,000 of which are on the campuses of the predominantly Black colleges of this nation.

Annually there are thousands of deserving students who are denied the opportunity of college matriculation.

III. Why are you here?

This is a question which each of you needs to ask yourself. We like to think that you are here to obtain an education and we are sure that this is the objective for most of you.

AIDS TO EDUCATION

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, during the last several months, the largest number of inquiries and "casework" letters which my office has received relate to the problems of financing post-high school education.

After a great number of inquiries by my office to relevant Federal agencies and public information offices, I have found that there is a real lack of concise information on the type of educational aids which are available. Therefore, I would like to enter into the RECORD at this point, for the use of my constituents and others throughout the Nation, three tables that list education aid programs:

VETERANS ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATION

Title: (1) VA orphans, wives, and widows education, including POW-MIA wives.

Eligibility: Sons and daughters 18 to 26, and wives and widows of service-connected deceased veterans or 100% disabled veterans.

Assistance: \$175 per month for full-time study—\$128 for ¾ study—\$81 for ½ time study.

Notes: Pending legislation will increase assistance from \$175/month to somewhere between \$200 and \$250—the exact figure will be determined soon.

Title: (2) Veterans Readjustment Act of 1972.

Eligibility: (a) Anyone serving more than 180 days active duty, part or all after Jan. 31, 1955, discharged on conditions other than dishonorable, or

(b) Released from active duty after Jan. 31, 1955, for service-connected disability, or

(c) Any person in the service two years and continuing on active duty.

Assistance: 1½ months of assistance for each month of service on active duty after Jan. 31, 1955, but not more than 36 months assistance—however, a period of 18 months of such active duty will qualify a veteran for the full 36 months. Allowance: \$200 for a full-time student with no dependents—\$234 with one dependent—\$262 with two dependents.

Notes: This legislation is still pending. The benefits increases are conservatively and will probably be higher in the final version of the law.

HEALTH EDUCATION ASSISTANCE

Title: Nursing Student Scholarship.

Eligibility: A student in good standing at a participating school of professional nursing.

Assistance: Depends on the general availability of student aid funds in this program. No scholarship may exceed \$2,000.

Notes: For a list of participating schools and further information write: Division of Nursing, Bureau of Health Manpower Education, National Institute of Health, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20014.

Title: Allied Health Professions Traineeships for Advanced Training.

Eligibility: For those who have completed the basic professional training.

Assistance: Traineeships provide for stipends, tuition, and fees. Applications should be made through the school.

Notes: Request information from the same address as above.

Title: Health Professions Scholarship Program.

Eligibility: Available from participating schools of medicine, dentistry osteopathy, optometry, pharmacy, podiatry and veterinary medicine. Exceptional need must be shown.

Assistance: No scholarship may exceed \$3500 for any academic year.

Notes: Request information from the same address as above.

Title: Professional Nurse Traineeship Program.

Eligibility: Available at participating schools to help registered nurses prepare for positions as teachers, administrators or clinical specialists.

Assistance: May receive assistance for up to 23 months—Traineeships provide a living stipend and tuition and fees as set by the participating institution.

Notes: For more information contact the same address as above.

Title: Nurse Scientist Graduate Training Grant Program.

Eligibility: A graduate nurse who desires to be a research scientist.

Assistance: None.

Notes: For more information contact the same address as above.

Title: Public Health Traineeship.

Eligibility: Must have completed their basic professional education.

Assistance: Stipend tuition and fees.

Notes: Same as above.

Title: Military Medical and Veterinary Education Assistance.

Eligibility: Senior medical and Veterinary students.

Assistance: 2d Lieutenant pay and allowances while in school.

Notes: Student incurs 3 years' military obligation after graduation military medical program soon to be expanded.

Title: Military nursing programs and assistance to dietitians and occupational and physical therapists.

Eligibility: Students of nursing and other specialized health profession schools.

Assistance: Various levels of assistance.

Notes: Student incurs 1 to 4 years' military obligation after graduation.

SPECIAL OHIO PROGRAMS

Title: State Educational benefits for children of veterans.

Eligibility: 16 to 20 years of age; resident of Ohio for 1 year; veteran parent—including veterans of Ohio National Guard—died in war or service or for any service-connected causes; or certain other forms of veteran-type assistance.

Assistance: Free tuition and fees at state-supported colleges, up to 4 years' study.

Notes: For details write to: J. D. Millett, Secretary; War Orphans Scholarship Board; Ohio Board of Regents; 88 East Broad Street; Columbus, Ohio 43215.

Title: Special program for children of Ohio residents who are POWs or MIAs.

Eligibility: None.

Assistance: Exemptions from fees and reasonable and necessary expenses for room and board, books, laboratory fees for a maximum of four years.

Notes: Contact: Director of financial aid at the college or university selected by the student.

Title: Ohio Instructional Grants.

Eligibility: Ohio residents with exceptional financial need as undergraduates in an eligible Ohio institution of higher education.

Assistance: Grants determined by school fee, family income and number of dependent children in family. \$50-\$900.

Notes: For more information, contact high school counselor or institution one plans to attend.

COOLEY'S ANEMIA

HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to thank all of the Members of the House of Representatives who supported passage of the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act—Public Law 92-414.

I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an article which appeared in the September 1 edition of the Chicago PNYX, an independent semimonthly newspaper whose objective is to interpret national Hellenic thought. The article states that the Order of Ahepa—the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association—which is one of the largest Greek-American fraternal and civic organizations, has announced as its No. 1 national project an educational campaign on Cooleys' anemia. AHEPA will very shortly appoint members to a special committee in order to carry out this objective.

The article from the Chicago PNYX follows:

ANNUNZIO ANNOUNCES PASSAGE OF COOLEY'S ANEMIA CONTROL ACT—IT ALSO BECOMES AHEPA'S No. 1 PROJECT

Illinois Congressman Frank Annunzio, last month, released a statement on the passage by the House of Representatives of the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act.

Following Annunzio's announcement, the Order of Ahepa at its 50th Anniversary Supreme Convention held in Atlanta adopted a resolution presented by its National Projects Committee headed by Lowell, Mass. attorney Charles P. Tsaffaras: "That the Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa appoint a committee of members of the medical profession within the ranks of the Order of Ahepa for the purpose of studying and recommending the dissemination of information conceiving Cooley's Anemia and making other pertinent recommendations to the Supreme Lodge related to assistance that may be rendered by the Order of Ahepa in educating Hellenes in regard to Cooley's Anemia; and for the further purpose of studying other medical proposals and projects referred to the Order of Ahepa for consideration."

Immediately following Ahepa's convention and during the first meeting of the Order's supreme lodge meeting chaired by its newly elected supreme president Dr. Michael N. Spirtos of Van Nuys, Calif., it was announced that Ahepa's No. 1 National Project will be an educational campaign on Cooley's Anemia, and the supreme president was authorized to appoint a pertinent committee for this purpose whose members will be announced at the supreme lodge meeting to be held in Washington, D.C., on September 22, 23, and 24.

Congressman Annunzio (D-Ill) in his statement during a House Floor debate on the bill (H.R. 15474) declared that: "The tragic consequences of this disease have been neglected far too long. Strong support by the House for the Cooley's anemia legislation will show that our country has the ability and the concern to fight against this killer disease. Most victims of Cooley's anemia," he explained, "are descended from natives of countries surrounding the Mediterranean Sea—Italy, Greece, Turkey, France, Israel, and others. As a result of generations

of intermarriage, it is also found among Americans of many other racial strains," concluded the eight-term Congressman.

The purpose of the bill is to establish a national program of research for the prevention and treatment of Cooley's anemia. The bill also authorizes support of screening, treatment, and counselling programs.

Congressman Annunzio, who has long supported medical research programs, stated that an estimated 100,000 Americans are affected by the disease, the majority of whom are children.

Cooley's anemia is a disorder of the blood and is transmitted genetically. It is inherited when both parents carry the disease trait. Those afflicted with the disease rarely live more than 20 years and must have regular blood transfusions to replace red blood cells.

Annunzio was among the myriad of congressmen who recently lauded the Order of Ahepa on its 50th anniversary. In a letter to the editor of the Chicago PNYX, at that time, Annunzio wrote: "All of us recognize the great debt the world owes to the Greece of old as well as to the sons and daughters of Greece and their descendants who, by their energy, enterprise and integrity, have contributed so much to the culture and prosperity of America."

Although the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act was signed into law on August 29, 1972, at this time no appropriations have been made to implement this law. Consequently, I have today written to Mr. Frank C. Carlucci, Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget, urging that the Office of Management and Budget immediately submit a budget request to the House Appropriations Committee in order that this committee may proceed to prepare legislation allocating the funds necessary for implementation of the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act. My letter to Mr. Carlucci follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D.C. September 14, 1972.

Mr. FRANK CARLUCCI,
Deputy Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, Washington, D.C.

DEAR FRANK: As you know, the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act was signed into law by the President on August 29, 1972 and it is now known as Public Law 92-414.

The House Appropriations Committee has informed me that to date it has taken no action in formulating legislation to allocate the necessary appropriations to implement the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act because the Committee has not yet received a budget request from the Office of Management and Budget.

Consequently, I am writing to you today in order to urge that you forward as promptly as possible to the House Appropriations Committee the necessary budget request in order that further action may be taken toward securing the necessary appropriations to implement the Act prior to the expiration of the 92nd Congress.

Many thanks for your interest and cooperation.

With every best wish, I am

Sincerely,

FRANK ANNUNZIO,
Member of Congress.

I want to assure all of the officers, leaders, members and friends of AHEPA of my continuing support and my vigorous efforts toward securing the necessary funds as soon as possible for implementation of this act.

MAYOR ANTHONY M. DEFINO, OF WEST NEW YORK, N.J., SEEKS PENN CENTRAL LAND FOR TOWN IMPROVEMENT

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on September 13, 1972, the Hudson Dispatch, a leading newspaper in Hudson County, N.J., published a series of articles dealing with industrial development in the north Hudson cities and towns. I think all Members of the House would be interested in reading about what is going on in the town of West New York, one of the most densely populated communities in America. The town government is eagerly pursuing the land presently controlled by the receivers of the bankrupt Penn Central Railroad. Town officials are not merely sitting on their hands. They are seeking to upgrade housing in West New York in order that it may be a better place in which to live and to work.

The article follows:

MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY: WEST NEW YORK EYES PENN CENTRAL LAND

West New York has "the most valuable piece of real estate in the country" at the community's doorstep, according to Mayor Anthony M. DeFino, and there's little the town can do about it.

While developments—commercial or residential—are kept to a minimum by a scarcity of space in the heavily urbanized and populated community of over 40,000 town officials are eyeing anxiously more than 160 acres of waterfront property owned by Penn Central Railroad, presently bankrupt and in the hands of a receivership.

"That is truly our 'last frontier'," says DeFino of the property, now in virtual disuse. "And the ironic part about the thing is that we are reduced to virtual on-lookers while outside agencies determine property development," DeFino said.

"You could say our last resource is the waterfront," said Commissioner James Langan, director of revenue and finance. "We cannot build anyplace but out—toward the Hudson River."

SPACE PROBLEM

Langan said the shortage of space has forced the community to concentrate on up-keeping and maintaining present dwellings and abandon urban renewal projects such as Overlook Terrace in favor of smaller, neighborhood-oriented urban renewal projects.

The plan now being adopted by the town is called the Neighborhood Development Program. It provides low-cost home improvement loans guaranteed by the federal government at a nominal interest charge. Slated to start sometime next year, the program operates "block by block" within the community to insure completed work.

The upgrading of "what is," in the community, said Langan, "will make it a lot easier to accept what is to be, mainly the outcome of the town's last frontier."

In a move to prod the bankrupt railroad into action, the town attorney was authorized by the board of commissioners last week to initiate a suit against the corporation to gain 11.4 acres at the foot of the Palisades. The land is to be used for a terraced park.

THE HOUSE SHOULD HAVE A VOICE IN APPROVING A PERMANENT SALT AGREEMENT

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, the current prolonged debate in the other body over approval of the interim agreement on strategic offensive weapons signed in Moscow last May invites comparison with the efficient and expeditious manner in which the House expressed its approval of the agreement.

It must be recalled that the President asked the Congress to work its will on the SALT pacts before September 1 in order that the second round of talks with the Soviets might begin in October.

Acting to meet that deadline, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, under the able leadership of its chairman, the Honorable THOMAS E. MORGAN, held hearings, gave full consideration and reported the bill to the House in time for it to be acted on before the August recess began.

In the other body, however, a series of amendments and conflicting interests have combined to stall final action on the approval.

The resulting situation casts no credit on the Congress and tends to degrade the importance of the Moscow agreements.

These events have reinforced my belief that the House of Representatives should have a voice in approving any permanent agreement on offensive strategic weapons which may be reached during SALT II.

If such an agreement were submitted as a treaty, of course, it would go only to the other body and the House would have no direct voice. If, on the other hand, the President should send such a pact to the Congress in the form of an executive agreement for which the approval and authorization of both bodies was required, then the House would have an opportunity to work its will.

I believe the President should submit any permanent agreement to both Houses.

Section 33 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act requires that arms limitation actions must be approved by Congress, either through the treaty power or "by further affirmative legislation by the Congress of the United States."

Thus, it would appear that the act gives the President a choice of submitting an agreement on arms control either to the Senate as a treaty, or to both Houses for approval.

When the President chose to send the interim agreement on offensive weapons to both Houses, he set a precedent of seeking authorization from this body.

That procedure should be maintained in the future, even if a follow-on agreement is of a "permanent" rather than of an "interim" nature.

Having given its approval to the interim agreement, the House has

incurred a responsibility to be sure that a final SALT agreement is in the national interest.

The only way in which that responsibility can be effectively discharged is through a House vote on any final arms pact.

Numerous precedents exist for concluding important international accords through executive agreements which subsequently are submitted to a majority vote of both Houses. The Foreign Affairs Division, Congressional Research Service, at my request, has compiled a list of some precedents, which I insert into the RECORD at this point:

LIST OF PRECEDENTS

S.J. Res. 131, 73rd Congress, Providing for membership of the United States in the International Labor Organization. 48 Stat. 1182, June 19, 1934.

H.J. Res. 192, 78th Congress, To enable the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations relief and rehabilitation organization.

H.J. Res. 145, 79th Congress, Providing for membership of the United States in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 59 Stat. 529, July 31, 1945.

H.R. 3314, 79th Congress, To provide for the participation of the United States in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. 59 Stat. 512, July 31, 1945.

H.J. Res. 305, 79th Congress, Providing for membership and participation by the United States in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, and authorizing an appropriation therefor. 60 Stat. 712, July 30, 1946.

S.J. Res. 77, 80th Congress, Providing for membership and participation by the United States in the International Refugee Organization and authorizing an appropriation therefor. 61 Stat. 214, July 1, 1947.

H.J. Res. 233, 80th Congress, Authorizing the President to approve the trusteeship agreement for the Territory of the Pacific Islands. 61 Stat. 397, July 18, 1947.

S.J. Res. 144, 80th Congress, Authorizing the President to bring into effect an agreement between the United States and the United Nations for the purpose of establishing the permanent headquarters of the United Nations in the United States and authorizing the taking of measures necessary to facilitate compliance with the provisions of such agreement, and for other purposes. 61 Stat. 756, August 4, 1947.

H.J. Res. 232, 80th Congress, Providing for membership and participation by the United States in the South Pacific Commission and authorizing an appropriation therefor. 62 Stat. 15, January 28, 1948.

H.J. Res. 231, 80th Congress, Providing for membership and participation by the United States in the Caribbean Commission and authorizing an appropriation therefor. 62 Stat. 65, March 4, 1948.

S.J. Res. 98, 80th Congress, Providing for membership and participation by the United States in the World Health Organization and authorizing an appropriation therefor. 62 Stat. 441, June 14, 1948.

S.J. Res. 117, 80th Congress, Providing for acceptance by the United States of America of the Constitution of the International Labor Organization Instrument of Amendment, and further authorizing an appropriation for payment of the United States share of the expenses of membership and for expenses of participation by the United States. 62 Stat. 1151, June 30, 1948.

S.J. Res. 212, 80th Congress, To authorize the President, following appropriation of the necessary funds by the Congress, to bring into effect on the part of the United States the loan agreement of the United States of

America and the United Nations signed at Lake Success, New York, March 23, 1948. 62 Stat. 1286, August 11, 1948.

H.R. 5013, 82nd Congress, To authorize the President to proclaim regulations for preventing collisions at sea. 65 Stat. 406, October 11, 1951.

S. 1928, 86th Congress, To provide for the participation of the United States in the Inter-American Development Bank. 73 Stat. 299, August 7, 1959.

H.R. 11001, 86th Congress, To provide for the participation of the United States in the International Development Association. 74 Stat. 293, June 30, 1960.

H.J. Res. 384, 87th Congress, Providing for acceptance by the United States of America of the Agreement for the Establishment of the Caribbean Organization signed by the Governments of the Republic of France, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. 75 Stat. 194, June 30, 1961.

H.J. Res. 778, 88th Congress, To provide for participation by the Government of the United States in the Hague Conference on Private International Law and the International (Rome) Institute for the Unification of Private Law, and authorizing appropriations therefor. 77 Stat. 775, December 30, 1963.

H.R. 6012, 88th Congress, To authorize the President to proclaim regulations for preventing collisions at sea. 77 Stat. 194, September 24, 1963.

H.R. 12563, 89th Congress, To provide for the participation of the United States in the Asian Development Bank. 80 Stat. 71, March 16, 1966.

EAST LOS ANGELES HEALTH TASK FORCE DAY

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, since its inception in 1969, I have enjoyed a close working relationship with the East Los Angeles Health Task Force, a community-based health organization assisting barrio residents in obtaining needed health and social services.

The task force began its career with distinction—being the first Chicano organization of its kind in the county of Los Angeles. And in the 3 short years of its operation, the task force has proved itself more than equal to that distinction and most worthy of the original faith and trust placed in its expressed commitment to the community.

Aside from its competency in the delivery of general health care services, the task force has been instrumental in creating the Community Health Foundation of East Los Angeles, recruiting Chicano students into nursing and allied health careers, organizing neighborhood health councils, as well as obtaining funds for both an alcoholism training program and a mental health center.

The extent of their accomplishments is too lengthy and diverse to fully describe here. However, their activities are well known to the people of Los Angeles and, as an expression of thanks, a day of commemoration will be observed throughout the country. I have been asked to insert into the RECORD the fol-

lowing resolution adopted by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in recognition and appreciation of the East Los Angeles Health Task Force and proclaiming Friday, September 15, "East Los Angeles Health Task Force Day."

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION

Whereas: The East Los Angeles Health Task Force was organized February 1, 1969, in the Community for the Community and by the Community, out of concern for the health problems of the East/Northeast Health Districts within the County of Los Angeles, and

Whereas: The East Los Angeles Health Task Force was the first Chicano Community based health oriented organization within the County of Los Angeles, and

Whereas: The East Los Angeles Health Task Force was the first organization involved in recruiting Chicano students into Nursing and Allied Health Careers, and

Whereas: The East Los Angeles Health Task Force, since its inception, has rendered assistance to Barrio persons in pursuit of health and social services thereby remaining relevant, and

Whereas: The East Los Angeles Health Task Force has established credibility within the health establishment at the local as well as state and federal levels, and

Whereas: The East Los Angeles Health Task Force has been instrumental in securing meaningful positions for Chicanos in the health establishment from the local level all the way to the office of Health and Scientific Affairs, HEW, and

Whereas: The East Los Angeles Health Task Force has through its Community Outreach Component organized nine (9) Neighborhood Health Councils within its target area as a vehicle for meaningful grassroots participation, and

Whereas: The East Los Angeles Health Task Force has been the catalyst in organizing and promoting Community Health Fairs and encouraging Neighborhood Health Councils to follow suit, and

Whereas: The East Los Angeles Health Task Force has been instrumental in obtaining Office of Economic Opportunity funding, and creating the Community Health Foundation of East Los Angeles whose prime charge is the development of Primary Care Centers, and

Whereas: The East Los Angeles Health Task Force was the lead agency and instrumental in securing a Health Service and Mental Health Administration, HEW contract to develop the East Los Angeles Health System, Inc., and

Whereas: The East Los Angeles Health Task Force has been instrumental in securing funding for a Family Health Center Project to provide health care for the citizens of East Los Angeles, and

Whereas: The East Los Angeles Health Task Force has been instrumental in securing funding for an Alcoholism Training and Service Program, and

Whereas: The East Los Angeles Health Task Force has been instrumental in securing funding for a Mental Health Center Initiation and Development grant, and

Whereas: The East Los Angeles Health Task Force has established and maintained positive working relationship with the different governmental entities charged with responsibility in health, i.e., Los Angeles County Department of Hospitals, Public Health and Mental Health Departments, and

Whereas: The East Los Angeles Health Task Force has successfully worked within the system in achieving recognition and success while maintaining its firm commitment to the Community, as its advocate in health,

Therefore, be it resolved, that this legislative body charged with the governance of the County of Los Angeles, through its elected representatives, the County Board of Super-

visors, officially acknowledges and acclaims the East Los Angeles Health Task Force for the excellence with which it has performed and the spirit it has exemplified and may it further be

Resolved that in recognition and appreciation of the East Los Angeles Health Task Force for its noble endeavors the County Board of Supervisors officially proclaims Friday, September 15, 1972 as "the East Los Angeles Health Task Force Day" to be observed throughout the County of Los Angeles.

THE NEW PATRIOTS

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 14, 1972

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, news has now reached us that the five terrorist guerrillas slain by German police following the Olympic kidnapping and murder of Israel athletes have been given a heroes' funeral in Libya.

We are reminded of a similar heroes' treatment given the American Communist Angela Davis on her exhibition tour of Moscow and East Germany.

Apparently the definition of hero and patriot, like that of peace, differs in Communist public opinion from the common understanding of those terms in the United States. We can only wonder how the term murder is interpreted in the Communist vernacular.

I ask that related news clippings follow:

[From the Evening Star and Daily News, Sept. 13, 1972]

LIBYA GIVES FIVE GUERRILLAS HEROES' FUNERAL IN TRIPOLI

BEIRUT.—Libya has given a heroes' funeral to five Palestinian guerrillas killed by Munich

police after they had slain 11 Israelis at the Olympic games.

The Middle East News Agency, in a dispatch from Tripoli, said yesterday's funeral was a "majestic spectacle."

The guerrillas were killed in a shootout at a military airfield near Munich on Sept. 6 as they were trying to escape with Israeli hostages.

Three other guerrillas were captured and are in separate German jails.

Large numbers of mourners marched behind a funeral cortege led by members of the ruling Libyan Revolution Command Council. The agency did not say whether Col. Mummar Kadafy, the council's chairman, took part.

Palestinian guerrillas and members of the Libyan "Popular Resistance" also took part in the procession, the agency said. It marched to "Martyrs' Square," where prayers were offered, the agency said.

The five bodies were flown in from Munich on Monday.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 11, 1972]

EAST GERMANY GIVES ANGELA BIG WELCOME

BERLIN, September 11—Angela Davis, fresh from a two-week stay in the Soviet Union, was greeted by 50,000 youths when she arrived at East Berlin's Schoenefeld airport yesterday, the East German news agency ADN reported.

The U.S. Communist—acquitted in June of murder, kidnapping and conspiracy charges which stemmed from a California courthouse shootout—will remain in East Germany five days. While in the Soviet Union, she was the guest of the Soviet Women's Committee and toured several cities in a visit widely publicized by Soviet media.

[From the Christian Beacon, Sept. 7, 1972]

ANGELA DAVIS TOURS COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

Angela Davis, under the protection of American citizenship and a U.S.-issued visa, who has repeatedly declared herself "an avowed Communist," has now become a

literal propaganda messenger for Communist Soviet Russia.

Wildly welcomed recently on her arrival in Moscow by a cheering throng headed by Valentina Tereshkova, the Communist woman astronaut, who greeted her with "to everyone in our country, you have become very close and very dear," the American Communist answered, "I bring solidarity from the black people of the United States." In further comment, she said that this "is rapidly achieving the consciousness which will eventually allow us in the U.S. to join the Soviet people in the ranks of socialism."

Soon after declaring that "it is an expressively wonderful feeling to be here on the soil of the Soviet Union," the atheistic, anti-American advocate was given a Lenin Jubilee Medal. Receiving it from Yadgar Nasriddinova, chairman of the House of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet which is the USSR's supreme legislative body, Communist Angela replied, "The USSR carries the banner of socialism all over the world. It shows an example to the countries of Asia and Africa fighting for their independence and socialism. We American Communists are struggling against the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism."

After this declaration, the Soviet Embassy announced the following day that the American Communist woman would travel to the Communist countries of Cuba and Chile. En route to these countries, the embassy officials said that she would carry her Communist views to East Berlin, Sofia, Bulgaria, and Prague in Czechoslovakia, before returning to the U.S. The Soviet embassy also quoted her as saying she had to be back in New York on October 1 so she could take part in the final weeks of the U.S. election campaign's Communist goals.

With the growing denouncement of Communist Davis' statements and actions against the United States as well as strong criticism of the State Department for issuing a passport to a person for such anti-American tactics in foreign countries, charges of "traitor," "treason," and "she should be arrested at her re-entry port and jailed" are being sounded.

SENATE—Friday, September 15, 1972

(Legislative day of Tuesday, September 12, 1972)

The Senate met at 9 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

God of our fathers and our God, we thank Thee for the vitality and strength of the Nation and for the durability of its institutions. We thank Thee for this body, for the rules which regulate its daily life, for the leadership which guides its processes, and for its achievements on behalf of the people. Undergird all who serve here giving them wisdom, strength, and courage to provide for the Nation's needs and to secure peace and justice for all mankind. In the end give them a good conscience, the satisfaction of work well done, and the gratitude of their fellow citizens.

We pray in the name of the one who is the truth and the way. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, September 14, 1972, be approved.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce; the Committee on Armed Services; the Committee on Public Works; the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the Committee on the Judiciary; the Subcommittee on Flood Control, Rivers and Harbors of the Committee on Public Works; the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare; and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs may be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider nominations on the Executive Calendar.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVES

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in United Nations Representatives.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be